THE

# Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,642—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

**MAIL SERVICE.**

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 3-32 p.m. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | | | | |
| 11th May. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 16000 |
| 18th " | ARABIA | 8000 | | |
| 25th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 1st June. | PERSIA | 8000 | | |
| 8th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 8000 |
| 15th " | MOOLTAN | 11000 | | |
| 22nd " | CALEDONIA | 8000 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 29th " | INDIA | 8000 | | |
| 6th July. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10350 |
| 13th " | CALEDONIA | 8000 | | |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 27th " | ARABIA | 8000 | | |
| 3rd Aug. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 11000 |
| 10th " | PERSIA | 8000 | | |
| 17th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALOJA | 12431 |
| 24th " | HIMALAYA | 7000 | | |
| 31st " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANGOLIA | 11000 |

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipin to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
**PASSAGE & SHIPPING.**

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

### ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about 1912 | Due Bombay about 1912 | Leave Karachi about 1912 | Leave Bombay about 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Glasgow | 5529 | .... | .... | 25 May* | 27 May |
| Trafford Hall | 5321 | .... | 19 May | 8 June* | ..... |
| City of Athens | 5594 | .... | 20 " | 8 " | 14 June |
| City of Lahore | 6575 | 25 May. | 17 June | 9 July* | ..... |
| City of Paris | 9200 | 15 " | 7 " | 30 July† | ..... |
| City of Manchester | 5551 | 8 June | 1 July | 23 July | |
| City of York | 7600 | 18 " | 11 " | 31 July | |
| City of Corinth | 5443 | 27 " | 20 " | 9 Aug. | |
| City of Poona (Twin Screw) | 7500 | 12 July | 4 Aug. | 24 Aug. | |
| Trafford Hall | 5321 | 20 " | 13 " | 3 Sept. | |
| City of Glasgow | 6529 | 30 " | 22 " | 12 " | |
| City of Athens | 5594 | 8 Aug. | 31 " | 20 " | |
| City of Lahore | 6575 | 21 " | 13 Sept. | 3 Oct. | |

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Sailing at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about 1912 | Continental Call about 1912. | Due Bombay about 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Calcutta | 7512 | 29 Aug. | Naples..... 6 Sept. | 21 Sept. |
| City of Paris | 9200 | 29 Sept. | Marseilles. 25 Sept. | 21 Sept. 9-10 Oct. |
| City of Birmingham | 7600 | 28 " | Naples..... 6 Oct. | 21 Oct. |
| C. of Marseilles | 88 0 | 5 Oct. | ..... | 24-27 Oct. |
| City of Poona | 8500 | 16 " | Marseilles 23 Oct. | 7-8 Nov. |
| Trafford Hall | 5321 | 23 " | Marseilles 31 Oct. | 16 Nov. |
| City of Athens | 5594 | 31 " | Naples.....6 Nov. | 23 Nov. |
| City of Karachi | 5566 | 8 Nov. | Marseilles16 Nov. | 3 Dec. |
| City of Benares | 6972 | 20 " | ..... | 23 Dec. |
| City of Paris | 9200 | 11 Dec. | Marseilles, 18 Dec. | 2-3 Jan. 1913 |

| Fares. | 1st class Single | 1st class Return | 2nd class Single | 2nd class Return |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles | 575 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles | 653 | 1,091 | 489 | 809 |
| Liverpool | 695 | 937 | 462 | 704 |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

**CLARKES B 41. PILLS.**

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ‡ Linga | ... | 2185 | Mon. | 13th May | 11 a.m. via P. D. & O. M. |
| * Kola | ..... | 1205 | Thurs. | 16th May | 9 a.m. C. M. |
| † Lhasa | ... | 2184 | Friday | 17th May | 6 a. m. direct. |

‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
* Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. Kola, 1205 tons, on Thursday, 16th May. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 15th May, calling at Verawai, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 16th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Orissa," 5436 tons, on or about 16th instant.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
11th May, 1912.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bregenz | 3905 | A. Petris | 16th May |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chersich | 1st June |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. Ferdinand, | 6046 | P. A. Leva | 27th June. |

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 903 „ 1,033*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste..... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 633 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 833 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

| Steamer | Tons | Captain | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silesia | 10459 | G. Nicolich | 6th June |

For farther particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

### BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR! THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

**THERAPION No. 1**
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

**THERAPION No. 2**
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

**THERAPION No. 3**
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital forces. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try Dew Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

**THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.**

SOLD BY TEACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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*LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL single bed-rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed-room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions, Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... £400,000
RESERVE..... £ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,050,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS..... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S. | Manilla |
| Bombay | Medan (Sumatra) | Cebu |
| Calcutta | Singapore | Iloilo |
| Madras | Malacca | Hongkong |
| Rangoon | Kwala Lumpor F. M. S. | Canton |
| Colombo | Klang (F. M. States) | Foochow |
| Karachi | Seremban (F. M. States.) | Shanghai |
| Amritsar | Bangkok | Tientsin |
| Delhi | Batavia | Hankow |
| Penang | Sourabaya | Yokohama |
| Puket | Saigon | Kobe |
| Thaiping (Perak F. M. S. | | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Kamchi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shortest periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

This Bank accepts Bills for collection on every part of India as well as Foreign Bills too.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

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## CHOICE OF A PIANO.

THE choice of a Piano in these days is somewhat difficult of solution as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example of the authorities of the Leipzig Conservatorium of music who have given the matter of choice of Pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result, that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director only Bluthner Pianofortes are purchased and nearly one hundred Grands are in constant use. Bluthner Pianos are without doubt the best value in India that has ever been offered to the public. We are Sole Agents for these superb instruments and we offer special facilities for the acquisition of these Pianos by those to whom payment by instalments is more convenient than payment of the whole purchase price at the time of selection.

We are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for instruments purchased from us, either for Cash Payment or Deferred Payment.

An expert will be sent to examine and report upon any Pianoforte which it may be desired to exchange.

SOLE AGENTS FOR:
BLUTHNER PIANOS,
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

### "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

## "SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

## "SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

## "A BAD WORKMAN BLAMES HIS TOOLS"

An old saying, and in a very great many cases a true one, but—if the workman in question is your Typist, and he is not operating a

### VISIBLE MODEL REMINGTON

the boot is probably on the other foot, and he is a good operator badly equipped. That is a defect easily remedied, a post card to the undernoted address will bring a new VISIBLE MODEL REMINGTON for your inspection, and when you have examined it, and compared it with your present Machine, you will concur with your Typist's version, and the visible Remington will be installed.

**REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY.**
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THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

**V. C. DASTUR & CO.,**
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

## Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Snowflake | 150° | in | cases. |
| White Rose | 150° | „ | „ |
| Chester | 125° | „ | „ |
| Devoe's | 125° | „ | „ |
| Monkey | 125° | „ | „ |

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

## AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFER.

WE give FROM THE 1ST MAY, 1912, free delivery on all orders for MONTHLY Provisions, Groceries, Oilmanstores, Patent and Proprietary Remedies, Household, Sickroom, Toilet and Nursery Requisites, etc. Send us a list of your requirements. We will mark our Prices against each item and return same to you, and if you approve of our prices we will deliver to your door, all your requirements FREE OF COOLY HIRE. Everything is offered AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Our stock is completely replenished and regular fresh shipments have been arranged for. The whole of our business is now under experienced European management.

## CONDOR & SONS,

(Late D. FERNANDES & Co., Established 1870.)

FAMILY and DISPENSING CHEMISTS, GENERAL and PROVISION MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED ANY HOUR DAY OR NIGHT.

Insurance Department, we secure free of charge a Life policy from any first class firm, for our customers.

## MONGINI BROTHERS.

### THE FIRM FOR

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| WEDDING | CAKES. |
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| WEDDING | FLAGS. |
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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

### ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

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105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Schools Committee's Office, Bombay Municipality, for the SUPPLY of FURNITURE, to the Municipal Schools, upto 1 P. M., on 5th June, 1912. For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Schools Committee.

### TASMANIAN ORCHARD LANDS.

MR. E. V. KNIGHT, of the firm of SADLEIR and KNIGHT, Launceston, Tasmania, Orchard Agents and Secretaries of the Northern Tasmanian Fruitgrowers' Association purposes arriving in Calcutta about the 27th May, 1912, to give full information respecting the Orchard industry and to arrange for the planting of the orchards for intending emigrants to Tasmania.

Mr. Knight is making this journey to India in response to requests from Anglo-Indian clients who are desirous of settling in Tasmania and he will be glad to meet all interested enquirers during his visit.

His proposed time of arrival at the various centres will be advertised in the leading papers about the end of May and meanwhile all letters addressed to him care of "Englishman" Calcutta will find him on his arrival there.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR NEWS.

A DIRECT TELEGRAM NEWS AGENCY is under arrangements to start at Calcutta, specially to deal with TURCO-ITALIAN WAR NEWS from Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, and London. Telegrams will be supplied to the Indian Papers of any language. Necessary enquiries to be made of Saiyed Auzam, Nidadavol.

WANTED AGENT, to hold office at Bombay, to the abovementioned, Telegram News Agency. Apply for particulars to SAIYED AUZAM, Nidadavol. Telegraphic address:—

SAIYEDAZAM, Nidadavol.

NOTICE is hereby given that KESHAVJI DEOKARAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property, to our client. Any person or persons having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, charge, easement or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fasendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 367 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Old Sonapur Lane outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 3389-3387, and Street Nos. 15-27, and bounded on the West by a Sweeper's passage, on the North by the Sweeper's passage, on the south by Old Sonapur Lane, and on the East by the property of Morarji Khimji.—Dated this 10th day of May, 1912.

FORBES & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

### ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.

HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open Schol. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

SANATORIUM
for people who suffer of Dysentery,
at Ossingen near ZURICH
SWITZERLAND.
DR. MED. GELPKE.
Specialist for tropic illnesses.

THE NEW "REVLUC" FINGE NSG.

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They are self-adjusting.
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MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 11th May, 1912.

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Column ... ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

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on 29 June, 2017

**B. O. C.**

**—B. O. C. KEROSINES—**

**Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.**

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

**BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.**

*Agents*: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.


## CRAWFORD MARKET.

### Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3½ per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 9 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 3½ per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1½ per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1½ each.

FISH.
Pomfret from As. 12 to Rs. 1½ per pair.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 each.
Sarmaye (large) nil.
Sarmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) nil.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 3 per doz.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 4 per doz.
Mullet (large) Re. 1 each.
Mullet (small) from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1½ each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 9 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 5 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Australian Grapes nil.
Australian Grapes from As. 12 to Rs. 2½ per doz.
Grapes of Nasik nil.
Grapes Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 12 to Rs. 1½ per doz.
do. (Salem) from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas As. 3 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 2 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 to As. 1½ per seer.
Turnips (middle) from pies 6 to As. 1 each.
Bringal from As. 1 to As. 1½ per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 6 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 6 to As. 1 each.
French Beans from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Pumkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1½ to As. 2 each.
Yames (White) pies 9 per seer.
Yames (Red) pies 9 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1½ per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

| Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | h m | ft. in. | h m | ft. in. |
| 10 | m 5 13 | 22 10 | m 0 32 | 20 11 |
| | 6 12 a | 25 0 | 11 10 a | 20 1 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May 10 (Friday) „ 6h 7m „ 7h 4m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter. May 9th, 3h. 26-1m. p.m.; New Moon, 17th, 3h 43-6m. a.m. First Quarter, 25rd, 7h. 41-3m. p.m., Full Moon, 31st 4h. 59-6m. a.m.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, reported from 6 a.m. on the 9th May to 6 a. m., on the 10th May :—

| | Plague attacks. | Plague deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Total | 10 | 11 |
| Same date last year | 36 | 32 |

Total mortality for to-day from all causes ..... 105
Same date last year ..... 113

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s.s. "Salsette," May 10.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 26th ultimo, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Briggs, Mr. W. A.
Gray, Mr. A.
Powell, Mr. F. R.
Rioke, Major G. and Mrs.
Hewat, Mr. A. M. C. and Mrs.
Sankey, Mr. E. and Mrs.
Goodwin, Mr. H. G.
Marsh, Miss. A.
Wadia, Mrs. N. P.
Dobinson, Mr. H. S. Mrs. and infant
Nutton, Mr. J.
Twynam, Miss.
Hetters, Miss.
Jafar, Mr. A. M. and Mrs.

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.

Noronha, Mr. and Mrs.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Middleton, Mr. R. H. and Mrs.
Middleton, Mrs. P. A. H. and child
Gordon, Mrs. W. B.
Bayter, Mr. G.
Paterson, Major S.
Ashmore, Mr. W. C.
Crighton, Mr. A. C.
Campbell, Lt. J. D. and
Hepper, Capt. W. W.
Brown, Mr. J. W.
Chambers, Mr. W. A.
Macleod, Mrs. N. C.
Murray, Mr. J.
Hanson, Mr. D.
Canlley, Mr. J. B.
Wright, Capt, H. S. N.
Repton, Mrs. E.

BRINDISI TO KARACHI.

Scott, Major T. E.

## DEPARTURES.

### Per s.s. "Salsette," May 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Ambegaokar, Mr N R
Bates, Mr M L
Bapu Sahib, Ingle
Billinton, Mr P
Coxe, Mr R K
Chrystal, Mr J P
Cowie, Capt. H E C
Cursetji, Mr Ardeshir
Dattetreya Yeshwnt, Phadnis Mr
de Calry, Capt V
Dinshaw, Mr S C
Dovey Mr A G
Fowler, Miss B
Garwood, Capt J R
Goldmann, Mr and Mrs
Gray, Mr V F
Greaves, The Hon Mr H B
Griffin Lady
Hamilton, Capt E G
Handcock, Mrs Geo
Haskar, Mr Frank
Haverfield, Mr J G
Hawkes, Maj W W
Hulme, Mr William
Innes Lillingston, Capt F
Ireland, Mr J F
Kelly, Capt D
Kellie, Mrs J H
Kumar, Y A Ghatje
Kumar, S S Nesarkar
Lawford, Col S
Lucas, Col. T J R
Manley, Mr W B
Macdonald, Mr W
Mc Cann, Mr A S
Meherban-Baharao, Gaikwad
Meherban, Pirajirao Bapu Saheb
Minchin, Col F
Orchard, Mr D S
Parmekar, Mr B K
Patankar, Mr B
Quarme, Mr A R
Queripel, Capt. L H
Rai Bahadur, The Hon Mr Ganga Bam, C I E
Rao Bahadur B V Sabnis
Rennie, Mr and Mrs F P
Robinson, Mr J H
Robinson, Miss
Rogers, Mr G S
Sachse Mr F A
Savage, Mr F R
Sclater, Mr K C
Sharp, Mr A B child and infi
Shri Rajaram, Maharaj
Shri Shiwaji Maharaj
Story, Mr J A
Tengahe, Dr V S
Thomas, Mr
Uzan, Mr O W
Wadia, Mr and Mrs C N
Ward, Miss
Waters, Mr W H
Watson, Mr G
Weston, Mr R J
Wickham, Miss C M
Wiles, Mr
Wilson, Mrs Stanley and maid
Wilson, Mr
Wiles, Mr
Whitty, Mr J T
Wright, Miss A F
Wright, Mrs F
Yorke, Mr P G

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is a comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 27th April 1912.

| | Miles on Open. | Total for the week. | Earnings (or previous week | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate cargs for week ending 27th Apr. 1912..... | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. Including L. M. Ry. System ... | 2791·68 | 1610900 | 28951971 | 30562871 |
| A.-D.-C. Ry..... | 125·90 | 41100 | 739237 | 780337 |
| Baran Kotah Ry. | 40·29 | 3400 | 52131 | 54531 |
| Total... | 2957·87 | 1654400 | 29743339 | 31397739 |
| Earnings for corresp'g 7 days ending 27th Apr. 1911. | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. Including L. M. R. System ... | 2791·34 | 16 58591 | 25473650 | 27162241 |
| A.-D.-C. Ry. .... | 125·66 | 39190 | 540071 | 579261 |
| B.-K. Ry..... | 40·29 | 3884 | 39639 | 43523 |
| Total... | 2957·29 | 173 1665 | 26053360 | 27785025 |
| Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg.L.M. R.System | + 0·34 | — 7 7691 | + 3478321 | + 3400630 |
| A.D.C.R. | + 0·24 | + 1910 | + 199166 | + 201076 |
| Baran Kotah R. | ..... | — 1 484 | + 12492 | + 11008 |

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 29th February 1912.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th April on 945·61 miles open :—

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week..... | Rs. 2,16,000 | Rs. 4,85,000 | Rs. 4,000 | Rs. 7,05,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway..... | 229 | 513 | 4 | 746 |
| For previous 15 weeks of half year ..... | 30,63,656 | 66,25,599 | 51,886 | 97,41,141 |
| Total for 16 week | 32,79,656 | 71,10,599 | 55,886 | 10446141 |
| COMPARISON. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year | 2,19,195 | 4,72,075 | 5,285 | 6,96,555 |
| Per mile of Ry... | 232 | 499 | 6 | 737 |
| Total to corresponding date... | 30,00,668 | 66,18,507 | 69,098 | 96,88,173 |
| Increase for the week | | | Rs. | 8,445 |
| Do. to date..... | | | Rs. | 7,57,968 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CARNARVON—BROWN—April 23, at Petworth, Sussex, the wife of A. Carnarvon-Brown, M. B. (London.), M. S. C. S. (Eng.), of Allahabad, India of a son.

HODGSON—April 13, at Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. Philip Egerton Hodgson, R. E., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON—HAMILTON—April 17, at the Parish Church, Calverhall, Salop, the Rev. Clement Eustace Macro Wilson, Rector of Eccleston, to the Hon. Adele Emily Anna Hamilton, daughter of the late Lord Hamilton of Dalzeil.

DEATH.

COULTER—April 22, at High Wick, St. Alban's, W. Coulter, M. D. late of Calcutta, aged 64.

INDIA.

DEATH.

PECK—May 4, suddenly, at Whitefield, Florentia Minette Donald, the dearly loved wife of Mr. W. H. M. Peck, of Whitefield.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Hutin Britton at the Royal Opera House, "Much Ado about Nothing," 9-30 p. m.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Karlekar's Circus, at "Maidania," 9-30 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... ... ... | 12 35 | 19-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (Via Jubbulpur) ... | 13-20 | 21-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (Via Nagpur) ... | 7-15 | 13-0 |
| Madras Mail ... ... ... | 6-0 | 22-0 |
| Poona Mail ... ... ... | 11-15 | 14-45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and Inter class).. | 6-45 | 7-30 |
| Poona Express ... ... | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Mamnad Express ... ... | 12-15 | 14-30 |

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... ... | 8-55 | 21-3 |
| Guzerat Mail ... ... ... | 8-25 | 21-50 |
| Third Class Express ... ... | 6-45 | 19-52 |

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March.....The Light Horse.....Von Blon
Valse .....Meet me to-night in Dreamland .....Friedman
Selection ...H. M. S. Pinafore .....Sullivan
Sketch .....The Husking Bee .....Thurban
Excerpts from Paderewski .....Sommer
Selection ...German Folk Songs .....Barker
Valse .....The Choristers.....Phelps
Gavotte .....Bells of St. Malo.....Rimmer
Selection ...A Voyage in a Troopship...Miller

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Band Sergt., commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March.....Silver Myrtles .....Carl Ball
Overture.....Morning, Noon and Night..Morelli
Valse .....Love and Life in Vienna...Komsak
Selection.....Veronique .....Messager
Song .....Alice Where art Thou ...Ascher
Serenade..... .....Czibulka
Selection.....A Runaway Girl.....Monckton
Two Step ...Catch me.....Higgs

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to-day :—

March .....The Artillery Brigade ...Beever
Overture .....Stradella .....Itolow
Selection .....Falka.....Chassaigne
Valse .....The Count of Luxembourg.....Lehar
Selection .....In Dahomey.....Jones
Intermezzo ...Rococo Rendezvous .....Alexter
Fantasia .....A Darkey's Dreamland ...Bidgood
Two Step .....Cherry .....Albert

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March.....Maudla Road .....Adams
Overture.....Romantique .....Keler Bela
Selection.....Nelly Neil.....Caryll
Valse .....The Pink Lady.....Ivan Caryll
Selection.....Yeomen of the Guard...Sullivan
Gavotte .....The way to the heart...P Lincke
American Sketch .....The Swanee River.....Myddleton

FATAL BURNS.—Kesarbai, a Hindu woman, died at the hospital yesterday, of the injuries received on Wednesday night which were caused by accidentally setting fire to her own "sarree."

HINDU'S TERRIBLE FATE.—The police have found on the G. I. P. line, between Sion and Matunga stations the body of an unknown Hindu. When found it was terribly mangled. The Coroner's jury at the inquest yesterday returned an open verdict.

COTTON FIRE.—At one o'clock yesterday morning some cotton spread in front of a cotton factory, at Kalachowki owned by Girdhur Munji was found to have caught fire. The Brigade was requisitioned and the flames were extinguished in a short time. The damage is estimated at Rs. 9,700 which is covered by insurance. The cause of the outbreak is not known.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra s.s. "Konig" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-day instead of previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on Thursday to a car in which were Mr. A. Turner Lang, Mr. H. L. Newland and Mr. F. McBain. The car running into the level-crossing gate at Mahalaxmi, causing the gates to be entangled into the side steps of the engine of a B. B. and C. I. Railway local train which was passing at the time. It appears that the level-crossing gates at Mahalaxmi were closed to vehicular traffic on Thursday night at 10 o'clock to allow the Borivli local train to pass. The motor-car which was proceeding from the direction of Worli ran into the gates. Fortunately the car was going slowly, and no personal injury was caused to any one. Mr. Lang was able to drive the car home afterwards.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held an inquest touching the death of Bheema Hari, a Hindu boy, aged seven years. Fakier Prema, a coachman, was driving a carriage along Mazagon Road and when the vehicle reached Dongree Lane the deceased was knocked down and run over. He was taken to the hospital where he succumbed to his injures. One of the witnesses, who saw the accident, deposed that the accused was driving fast and he did not hear him shout or give any warning to the boy. The jury recorded a verdict to the effect that the death of the boy was caused by his having been knocked down and run over by a carriage which was driven in a negligent manner by Fakier Prema.

A GIRL-WIFE'S DEATH.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, has concluded the inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Begambai (13), wife of Fazalkhan Cassamkhan, a head-constable in the C. I. D. The death occurred on the 9th instant and the deceased had previously alleged that her husband had assaulted her. She was removed to her parents' house because she had often complained of ill-treatment at the hands of her husband's people. The Police Surgeon, who made the "post mortem" examination, was of opinion that death was caused by pneumonia. He had found a mark on the thigh which might have been caused by a kick or a fall, but the injury was not of a nature to cause death. The jury returned a verdict of "death from pneumonia".

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—Mr. R. H. A. Delves, the Deputy Land Manager, having declined to withdraw his application for a post in Calcutta, on the ground that in the latter city he would draw a higher salary, the Improvement Trust, at their meeting on the 23rd of April, resolved that the Chairman is authorised to engage Mr. Delves as Deputy Land Manager under the re-organisation scheme sanctioned in T. R. No. 80 of the 16th April 1912 on the understanding—(1) that he is to succeed Mr. Bharucha as Land Manager and draw as his initial pay in that post Rs. 1,250 plus Rs. 50 for every year he serves as Deputy Land Manager after 1st November 1912. (ii) that he will be allowed furlough under the C. S. R. for European services. (iii) that his travelling allowance will be Rs. 100 per mensem.—Mr. D. E. Wacha, alone, dissented.

## CLIFTON COLLEGE JUBILEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May we ask the aid of your columns in order to remind Cliftonians scattered through the world that, in view of the approaching Jubilee of Clifton College, representative gatherings of Old Cliftonians have decided to present the school with an additional ground for games. The land selected comprises 48 acres, stands high and gives an extensive view over Somerset. The proposed gift meets a real need and will be of great value in the life of the school. The Jubilee is to be celebrated during the week ending July 13th, and in order that the gift may be completely paid for, and provision made for erecting necessary buildings and properly laying out the ground, part of which is already being made use of by the school to the great benefit of the Close, it is desired to raise an additional £10,000 during the next three months. Many Cliftonians have already contributed to the scheme, many others are in distant parts and their addresses unknown. No doubt there are amongst them men who would be glad to show generosity to their old school by assisting this project.

May we invite all such, and any others who have not yet helped, to send subscriptions to Mr. Arthur Stone, 5 Finsbury Circus, London, E. C.? and, as the date is now very near, to do so without delay!—Yours, etc.,

SYDNEY BUXTON.
T. HERBERT WARREN.
JAMES HEATH.
FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND.
ARTHUR QUILLER-COUCH.

25th April.

## THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The line which boasts, according to its Time tables, of running a fast special right through to Peshawar can also boast of running the worst local service of any Railway in India.

We feel that with justification it can be stated that most of the morning and evening trains have very seldom run to scheduled time since the King Emperor's visit.

Timings were scandalously kept then but in view of the abnormal conditions prevailing one was prepared to make some allowance and cheerfully did so. Such obstacles to an efficient service, however, were not expected to prevail for an indefinite period, but for the last four months it has been the exception rather than the rule for timings to be adhered to and it is no uncommon thing for trains to be from 10 to 20 minutes late. Dozens of daily travellers could and no doubt will bear us out in this contention. It will probably be urged by the Railway Company that increased mileage, famine service and water shortage have been the cause of irregularity in the local running, but it is under such adverse circumstance that one expects a highly paid Railway staff to prove their capabilities and justify their existence in the eyes of the travelling public. Instead of this we find a service more inefficient than many a short branch line and evidently no attempt being made to improve matters. The absence of European supervision at Colaba and other important points on the line has often been remarked upon and it is hard to think that Officials are doing the utmost for the comfort of their travellers.

We write in the hope that those responsible will leave their comfortable quarters for a moment to view the chaos which exists and endeavour to effect improvements in a system at present anything but satisfactory and a disgrace to a line claiming to have the shortest and quickest route to

NEITHER BANDRA OR COLABA.

## CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

### A Prosperity Budget for Next Year.

A Resolution upon the Budget Estimates of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta for the years 1912-13, appears in the last "Calcutta Gazette." From this it appears that a capital expenditure of Rs. 49,30,964 is estimated for during the year. It is proposed to meet this by the issue of a debenture loan of Rs. 50 lakhs out of the proceeds of which about Rs. 5 1-2 lakhs is required to meet the estimated deficit on 31st March 1912. A sum of Rs. 36,77,337 has been provided for expenditure on new works and Rs. 11,03,627 for expenditure on works in progress. The following statement shews some of the important works for which provision has been made :—

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Improvement north of the Howrah Bridge ... ... ... ... ... | 1,02,700 |
| Four berths with transit sheds, etc., in Dock No. 2 ... ... ... ... | 1,85,000 |
| Dock extension scheme ... ... ... | 1,33,000 |
| Filling in low-lying lands ... ... | 1,71,156 |
| Workshops, graving dock and shipway... | 1,80,611 |

NEW WORKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Contribution towards the purchase of the Sibpur College property ... ... | 3,63,742 |
| Sand Pump dredger for the improvement of the navigable channel of the river ... ... ... ... ... | 6,00,000 |
| Six locomotives for the Port Trust Ry. | 1,50,000 |
| Two hundred covered goods wagon for the Port Trust Railway ... ... | 2,50,000 |
| Improvements at Dock junction ... | 2,36,402 |
| Two riverside berths, Garden Reach ... | 1,00,202 |
| Storage sheds with sidings at the Docks | 1,24,000 |
| Two additional ferry steamers ... ... | 2,00,00 |
| Two hopper barges and a bucket dredger | 12,00,000 |

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

The total receipts are estimated at Rs. 1,40,64,063 against Rs. 1,33,31,520, the estimate for 1911-12. The receipts for the past year exceeded the estimates by 2 and a half lakhs, and the Commissioners are of opinion that even better results may be obtained in the current year.

The total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 1,36,42870 which includes a provision of Rs. 95,000 for unforeseen expenditure, and Rs. 57,43,619 for interest and sinking fund charges. The year is expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 4,21,193.

It is satisfactory to note that, although the operations of the Port Trust are expanding in all directions, a substantial reduction has been made in the working charges as a result of the investigations of the special officer who was appointed in 1910 to enquire into the working expenses of the Trust. The provision under Establishment charges amounts to Rs. 28,00,279 against Rs. 29,00,041, the estimate for 1911-12.

## CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark will give an Eton dinner at Simla on the 4th June.

Mr. A. D. Hickley, having resigned his post as State Engineer of Sikkim, will shortly take up his new appointment as District Engineer at Jalpaiguri.

Sir Ernest Trevelyan, an ex-judge of the Calcutta High Court and professor in Indian Law at Oxford, has a new book in the press on Hindu Law.

Forty-four licenses and leases for minerals were granted in the Central Provinces during the quarter ending December 31st, the Hon. Mr. Dababhoy holding several mining leases for manganese.

Satisfactory evidence is published of the success of Trout breeding experiments, inaugurated by Sir Louis Dane in the Beas and its tributaries. Good-sized fishes have been caught in Kulumandi and the Awa.

Lord and Lady Pentland spent the Easter holidays in Caithness, where they were the guests of Sir John Sinclair at Barrack House, near Wick. This was a farewell visit to the county before their departure for India.

The Government Railway Police at Ranaghat, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, are enquiring into a case in which a sleeper was placed on a portion of the line which is under construction at Sibnibas.

The Chandpur correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says that the Government of Bengal has sent for the record in the railway outrage case in which a guard named Gomes was fined Rs. 75. The District Magistrate of Tipperah has been asked to forward the record with such remarks as he may think fit to make.

Madame Alice Gomez is on a Far Eastern tour and was to give a concert in Penang on the 2nd instant. Two concerts have been given at Rangoon and Maymyo. Kuala-Lumpur, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai will be visited, and Madame Gomez then returns to England by the Trans-Siberian route.

It is considered probable that the sites for the palaces of the Indian princes in Delhi may be selected outside the limits of the new capital. Large plots of land are available near new Delhi and these will meet the architectural requirements of the princes in a more satisfactory manner than the sites within the new capital itself.

No further news was available at Simla on May 7 regarding the proposed Dacca University, as the scheme will now be considered and formulated by the Provincial Governments. The report that a committee will be appointed to go into the question is considered possible, but remains unconfirmed.

We hear that a scheme is in hand to issue the "Calcutta Review" in a more attractive form. The new venture is in capable hands and as far as can be seen it is the aim of the promoters of the movement to make the "Review" an organ for stimulating interest in philosophical, political and civic subjects.

His Royal Highness the Count of Tarin received Mrs. Walter Tibbits at the Palazzo Reale, Milan, on April 11th and was graciously pleased to accept a copy of her book on India and Kashmir, in which countries His Royal Highness made a tour in 1899. A sequel to this book is in the press under the title of "Cities Seen in East and West." (Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.)

The Punjab Government have sanctioned the continuance by the Simla municipality of the conservancy and dog taxes on the understanding, in the case of the conservancy tax, that arrangements can be made to exempt casual Indian visitors from the interior from liability to pay the whole year's tax. The municipality have agreed to this condition.

A Silchar paper says that wild geese are destroying the paddy fields in Baniachang. These birds have been appearing in large numbers and devouring the paddy seedlings. The cultivators are watching the fields and trying to drive the birds away by means of lights and making various sounds. But the geese go from field to field and eat up the small seedlings that have grown.

It is hoped greatly to improve the facilities for reaching Shillong from Calcutta and Colonel Brown, Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been recently staying at Government House to discuss the matter; there is also a committee sitting to find way of improving the Motor Service to and from Gauhati; and there is every prospect of the duration of the journey being considerably lessened and the comfort of passengers much increased.

So far as is known the North-Western Railway will be the first railway in India to introduce dining cars for the use of Indians, and the experiment will be watched with interest. Owing to the heavy traffic during the past few months the North-Western has placed orders locally and at Home for additional wagons to augment the present rolling stock equipment. The order for 455 complete wagons are to be built in this country.

Despite the weather the Flower Show was held at the Gymkhana under the patronage of H. E. the Governor. It was well attended. The Governor distributed the prizes including a beautiful silver cup for arrangements of flowers and plants which was won by Mrs. Wernicke. The table decorations were pretty and an exhibit of roses, lilies, and wild flowers was much admired. The vegetables were above the average.

The Sessions Judge of Faridpur (East Bengal) has delivered judgment in the Mirgi political dacoity case. Agreeing with the assessors, he convicted Kunja Ghose and Satish Behara of dacoity and dacoity with murder and sentenced them to transportation for life. The rest of the accused, four in number, a Hindu named Bhanoo Lahiry and three Mahomedans, were convicted of dacoity with attempt to cause death and sentenced to 10 years' transportation each.

The Government of India will shortly issue an interesting Resolution defining future financial relations between the Imperial and Provincial Governments—a question upon which Sir James Meston was engaged during the greater part of the past two years. This will deal with the complete problem of placing the provincial contracts on a permanent basis and other cognate matters, and the Resolution, in short, will mark an important step in the direction of provincial autonomy in financial affairs.

Last Saturday a party of thirty senior students of the Sibpur Engineering College paid a visit to the Linde Oxygen Works at Belliaghata, and were kindly received by the manager, and chief engineer, who took them round the works and explained the points of interest. The students were shown the whole process of making Oxygen, and also the use of the oxyacetylene flame blowpipe; and they were also shown round the ice factory, which produces fifty tons of ice every day.

A man named Munshi Row has been admitted into the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, suffering from extensive bodily injuries, alleged to have been inflicted with "lathis" and a red-hot iron. The police, on inquiry, ascertained that the injured man had been enticed to a house situated near the Military Cemetery on the pretence that he was being taken to court to answer a warrant issued for his arrest. There he is alleged to have been confined and assaulted with "lathis" and then branded with a red-hot iron. After being wrongfully confined nearly a whole day, he was released. A judicial inquiry has been ordered.

## BOMBAY CHURCHES.

### To-morrow's Services.

5th Sunday after Easter.—12th May.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. W. A. Sawtell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Merbecke, Hymns—527, 168, 315, 292. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants. Hymns 281, 260, 370. Collections for the Indo-British Institution. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, at 6-30 p.m. Choral Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m., Matins (sung); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Daily 7-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist Wednesday 8 a. m. (Sung); Daily 8-30 a. m., Matins; Daily 5 p.m. Evensong; Thursday 6 p. m. Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena. Lantern Service 8 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. Canon Heywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T. W. Sharp—8 a.m. Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending Missionary S. P. G.; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin; Churchwardens: Hindustani, Vacant; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a. m., Morning Prayer (Urdu); 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil); 3-30 p. m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—Services at this Church have been discontinued for the present.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev P. Eykyn.—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m. Litany; 5-15 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. P. Eykyn.

S. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Docks. Chaplain Rev. A. F. Loney, B. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Week day Service—Daily 7-45 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Vacant—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—Priest in charge, Rev. J Martin.—Services: Sundays, 6 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days.—Wednesdays and Fridays evenings, Good Shepherd School.—Mr. Dason.

American Mission Church (Congregational). New Nagpada Road, Byculla—4-30 p.m., Marathi Services (Rev. J. Majela); 6 p.m., English Service (Rev. W. Hazen).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe and Tovey.—7-30 a. m. Matins; 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Garrison Church.—St. Joseph's.—Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. D. Ll. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A. Oxon;—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Week-days, Mass at 7 a.m

S. Ann's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers V

# THE "TITANIC" DISASTER.

## STORY OF RUSSIAN STEAMER "BIRMA."

## Wrecked Steamer's First Call for Assistance.

## GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENE OF DISASTER.

THE mail papers largely devote themselves to the proceedings of the Senatorial Committee at Washington. The *Daily Telegraph*, however, secured a story, with exclusive rights, from an American journalist who happened to be travelling on the Russian steamer "Birma," together with originals of the messages sent out and received by the master of that vessel at the time of the disaster.

Mr. Walters, the journalist in question, writes as follows:—

SS. Birma (off Dover), Monday, April 22.

We left New York in the Birma, of the Russian East Asiatic Company, on Thursday afternoon, the 11th inst., bound for Rotterdam and Libau (Russia), in splendid weather. The Carpathia, of the Cunard Line, sailed three hours earlier on the same day, heading for Gibraltar, and the Baltic departed about the same time for Liverpool, but both steamers having a somewhat greater speed than the Birma, and travelling the more northerly course, soon were out of touch with our ship. We received, as usual, the regular reports by wireless, our boat being fitted, not with the Marconi service, but with the De Forest system. The installation is owned by the steamship company, and operated by two English wireless operators under contract with the Russian steamship concern.

The regular Press reports were received nightly from Cape Cod, Massachusetts, the American coast station, and were published on board our ship for the benefit of the first and second class passengers, and although the Marconi Company, for obvious reasons, holds no intercourse by wireless method with ships not installed with their instruments, we were, nevertheless, in touch with the usual number of steamers among the coast up to the banks of Newfoundland, a voyage occupying about three days—i.e., from Thursday noon until Sunday evening.

On Sunday evening, the 14th inst., at 11.45 p. m., while the wireless operators were receiving news items of the day, the service was suddenly interrupted by a distress signal reading in the wireless code, "C.Q.D.," and next out from a call designated as "M. G. Y." The latter stands for the letters of the Titanic, and our news service was at once stopped, so that we could get into touch with the Titanic. We were, I believe, the first vessel spoken by the Titanic, and our response was immediate. Mr. J. Cannon, of Palmerston-road, Bowes Park, N., our telegraphist, and his colleague, Mr. Thomas George Ward, of Bassett, Southampton, telegraphed to the Titanic immediately after reporting to Captain Stulping, who at once altered our ship's course to the north. At that time we were some 100 miles away from the scene of the tragedy.

The full message from the Titanic read to the effect that the ship had struck an iceberg; that she was sinking fast, and that the position of the ship was in lat. 41.44 N., long. 50.14 W. Our message to the Titanic, to the effect that we were rushing there at full speed, met with the response that we must hurry, and that they were grateful to us. Fifteen extra stokers were rushed to the fires, and at fullest speed possible (14 1-2 knots) we hastened northward to the position given us. Our officers and crew are Russians, but the freemasonry of the sea knows no nationality, and it is impossible to describe the big-hearted energy which at once possessed the hearts and souls of these brave mariners.

### Preparations on Board.

The head steward, believing that in six to eight hours' time he would be called upon to feed, warm, and comfort, as we hoped and fervently prayed, hundreds and hundreds of survivors, after exposure to icy cold in open boats, rushed every man in his department to prepare food, the ovens were kept steaming with bread baked in enormous quantities, food of every sort was prepared, stewards and stewardesses got ready rooms, couches, even blankets, in the saloons, for the reception of travellers in distress. Everywhere was activity, coupled with the intensest anxiety, which I have ever witnessed.

Meanwhile the captain and all officers were grouped on the bridge, with grave, set faces, counting the minutes. The cry of distress heard through the wireless had stirred the hearts of all, so that perhaps never were prayers uttered more earnestly than that God should grant us speed to help, to save, to minimise the horror which we knew but too well would be appalling. Hardly a word was spoken on the bridge as we sped through the darkness. The operators in the wireless-room hailed first Cape Race, giving them briefly the facts as then known, and then getting in touch with, first, the Baltic (which ship, however, was so far to the east that its signals were not distinguishable); then the Megantic, known to be in the locality; then the Frankfurt, a German steamer back of us; and from time to time giving words of comfort to the operator of the Titanic.

For this, the time was very brief, for great care had to be exercised that the messages would not "jam" the instrument of the Titanic. With all the ships speaking at once, there was danger of none being received accurately. The Frankfurt, being a slower boat, was about 100 miles to the rear of us, and although we knew they were loyally rushing to the Titanic's aid, we were fast outdistancing them.

### Position Wrongly Given.

We ascertained from the Frankfurt that the ship's position, as given by the Titanic, had been confirmed by them. Nevertheless, the position was given wrongly, and the only explanation pending official facts would seem to be the one that the Titanic, having struck an iceberg, must have been shrouded in fog or hazy weather, and this being so, may have had such uncertain atmosphere preceding the disaster that the position was ascertained by dead reckoning, i.e., that the officers of the Titanic thought they were in lat. 41.44 N., and long. 50.14 W., while in reality the true position was a different one, as our continued recital will show. The Carpathia, which in the morning picked up the survivors, was at that time not heard of by us.

After a delay of perhaps twenty minutes after the first signal of distress had been heard by us (and it may be remarked here that the distress signal being C.Q.D. in American usage, and S.O.S. in European code, it was given in both descriptions by the Titanic's operators at the first and subsequent instances), we again spoke the Titanic, repeating our position and distance, and she answered clearly as follows: "O.K.—O.M." This in wireless talk stands for the cordial and fraternal saying, "All right, old man." She then called C.Q. (which means "anybody"), saying she could not last much longer, and that the passengers were being put into the boats. At 1-30 the Titanic sent a report that the women and children were then in the boats, and that the ship was sinking fast, with all the rest aboard.

Immediately following this call the end must have come, for all further signals we sent were unanswered; not even the usual "A.R.," which to the finish sign, or the good-bye, so that we fear the end came quicker even than it was possible for the operators to send a word as their last. During the night we were called by several bounds installed with the Marconi system of wireless, i.e., M.W.L., which is the ss. Californian M.G.N., which is the ss. Virgian and M.G.T., another, Marconi-fitted boat &c., all asking us for reports which were willingly given.

### In the Ice Region.

After daylight we reached the position given us, and found at once that it must be wrong, for although we passed enormous icebergs of a size seldom seen at this season of the year so far south, yet it was obvious that none of those could have damaged the Titanic, for to the north-east of us lay enormous icefloes, extending for miles. The Titanic, coming eastward, would have been warned by these floes th at large berge were about. We soon heard by wi reless that the Carpathia was picking the boats up north of the ice-floe, and this is the first intimation we or the boats we had spoken to had of the presence of the Carpathia. We soon sighted the Carpathia, and then got in touch with her boat, and seeing that they were then taking in the survivors, we steamed round the ice-floe. Captain Stulping ordered our operators to offer our help to the Carpathia, and the reply came asking us to "stand by." We came closer, and then we offered provisions or stores, if needed, as we had heard that twenty boatloads of women and children had been taken up. The reply to this query was again "Stand by" and nothing further, and when we asked if we should send provisions, the reply came; "Shut up." This is vouched for by the two operators. Mr. Ward is an experienced telegraphist, who would make no mistake, and the same signal came to us many times in the subsequent attempts to gain or give information.

It is a known fact that the Marconi Company will give no information to any ship not Marconi-fitted, nor answer its calls, unless the ship is in distress. This may be a commercially fair system, but, at the same time, while our ship was not in distress, we were trying to help. When it was found that our help was not needed, there came no word of thanks, no reply to our question as to whether more boats might be adrift, but only a salute from the flag at the stern of the Carpathia as she steamed on her way to the west. All day, and days following, we were refused any information. Every ship we spoke to replied: "Are you a Marconi ship? If not we have orders to give you no information." This after the energy of our officers and crew and the thirty hours' vigil day and night to help!

I attach herewith a statement, signed by the officers and operators, to show that the facts are as stated: There is no rancour or envy in this report. No one questions the usefulness of the Marconi system nor their commercial right to protect their interest in a commercial sense, and we gladly and with grateful joy welcome the fact that the Carpathia reached the scene in time to save life. What our officers have done has been done for humanity, in the broad spirit of Christianity, which is never so feelingly shown as on the deep, "for those in peril on the sea." There was and is no question of precedence in this matter. The Carpathia got there in time and saved the survivors, whether by chance in striking the position or warned in time by being on a different course; but the fact remains that we did all in our power and met with a refusal to tell us even the most vital facts. The writer holds no brief for the De Forest or any other system, the officers or the operators, but he is as Englishman by blood, if not by naturalisation, and is solicitous that England should give credit where credit is due.

What followed? On this Russian ship a handful of Englishmen gathered to hold a memorial service for their dead last Sunday. No English flag being available, one was made on board. The captain and officers were present at the service and joined with full-hearted love in the English hymns and prayers.

We firmly believe, and have convinced the officers of this ship, that the error lies not with the management of the Marconi Company, but with the employes on the ships. These men are in a more or less subordinate position and tied by hard and fast rules, and it is even to an extent excusable that an operator, in the midst of the hustle and excitement—perhaps with the memory of the famed Jack Binns, of the Republic disaster, in mind—exceeded his authority or good judgment in forcing the rule of keeping other ships' incommunicado at a time when a man of riper judgment would have set rules aside in the common eagerness to help save life. The near future, when I intend to have the matter brought before Parliament, will show to what extent this suggestion is correct. No harm has been done in any event, for no ship could have reached the sinking vessel in time. The night, while dreadfully cold, was favoured by a perfectly calm sea, so that with care even in a panic those boats which got away would be picked up without difficulty. As stated before, the only feeling aboard of this vessel is one of rejoicing that the saving of even twenty boats was possible, irrespective of the nationality of the actual salvage-craft, though it is a matter of pleasure to realise that the English vessel was in a position to render help.

### Search for the Wreck.

We herewith enclose a rude chart, drawn for the purpose of illustrating the course of the steamship Birma on the memorable morning of the 15th inst., and the approximate location of the disaster. The ice-floe was approached by us from the south-west until we reached the point marked X, when it was obvious that the location given must be wrong. We then saw the Carpathia on the north-easterly side of the floe, and, being asked merely to stand by, and seeing the vessel engaged in picking up the boats with the survivors, we circled around the floe, first to the south, in order to avoid being crushed by the ice; then, after turning the lower corner, we turned north-eastward, up to the point marked XX, which is the spot on which the Carpathia "stood" while picking up the boats.

When we reached the Carpathia men of her crew were still in the rigging, keeping a vigorous outlook for further boats, and she steamed in a circle while we were within hailing distance, then she turned to the west at full speed, and as our question, whether some boats were still missing, was not met with a reply, and the constant order by the Marconi operator "Shut up" could only convey the one thought that the ship was trying to talk with the Cape Race station, and our "cutting," in would "jam" her instruments, we steamed back to our course.

The night having been dark and the sea calm, it is presumed that the twenty lifeboats circled around the spot until daylight, and that the Carpathia then appearing, of course, was enabled to render immediate help. Since then we have had practically no facts beyond those to which we were witnesses, excepting an erroneous report which went the rounds of all Marconi boats to the effect that we, the Birma, had picked up five boats with their survivors. This is entirely wrong, as we kept a look-out for the entire Monday, but saw no sign of life.

The icebergs such as we passed on the south-westerly side of the floe were photographed but, owing to the distance, the picture is not clear. The largest bergs were on the south and north-easterly side, but, while a magnificent sight, they could have little bearing on the tragedy, as the ice-floe lay between them and the course of the Titanic. Hence it is obvious that one of the bergs we photographed on the easterly side must have caused the disaster. The ice-floe was larger than has ever been seen so early in the year in this part of the Atlantic, and the bergs extended as far south as 41deg. In fact, our last effort after the tragedy was to wire to all Marconi boats and all West-bound vessels to be on the lookout for the enormous bergs, so as to prevent further loss of life.

The sight of the Carpathia steaming to the West, her ensign hanging at half-mast, was one to leave intense sorrow in the hearts of all. The terrible masses of ice surrounding us told their story but too well. More than likely the reason why no wreckage of any kind was seen is due to the fact that the ice-floe was dragged by suction towards the grave of the big ship, and then, like a pall spread itself over the spot. The approximate depth in that location is about 2,000 fathoms, or 12,000ft., more than two miles in extent, and the spot is comparatively near the scene off the Republic disaster. The Guion liner Alaska struck a berg near this scene in the early eighties, but it is unusual that a ship meets with icebergs so far south during the early part of the year, as in the case now.

Captain Stulping, First Officer Nielsen, the wireless operators, the head steward, in fact, all those in command of any department of the Birma are entitled to the credit and gratitude of English men and women for what they tired to do in the darkest hour of British marine service. They worked like heroes, and set regulations aside to be of service, and the writer feels this point is of vital interest.

### Officers' Certificate

The Commander and Officers of the Birma wrote as follows to the "Daily Telegraph":—Dear Sir—We, the undersigned, commander, first officer wireless operator, and wireless operator's associate, of the ss. Birma, herewith beg to state that the facts in the foregoing report, handed you by Mr. Charles Edward Walters, journalist, of San Francisco, California, are correct, to our knowledge and belief.

The chart attached thereto has been prepared by Captain Stulping, of the ss. Birma. The photograph has been taken from the bridge of the Birma on the morning of the rescue of the survivors by Mr. Nielsen, first officer of this ship. The facts stated are the wireless reports are correctly given, as entered upon the log of the wireless station on ss. Birma, and Mr. Walters has carefully stated all the facts as we know them correctly, in substance and detail. They are given herewith for the first time to the Press, after careful and painstaking preparation, with the object of furnishing a true and correct report, free from bias or animosity against other ships, officers, or operators, but with the desire to record facts and minute details of a disaster the like of which has never befallen any other nation.

## THE OLYMPIC STRIKE.

### Why the Engine Room Crew Refused to Sail.

The White Star liner Olympic, sister ship to the "Titanic," left Southampton on April 24th for New York, but only got as far as Ryde, Isle of Wight.

The reason is that her 300 firemen, greasers, and trimmers refused to sail, and with the exception of eighteen firemen, left the ship in a body. They wanted more lifeboats, and objected to the collapsible ones that had been hurriedly taken on board, asserting that they were not seaworthy. They also complained that there were not enough seamen to look after the boats.

The situation was further complicated on the following day by the demand of the Seafarers' Union that the men who remained at their posts should be discharged.

Hundreds of passengers were waiting at Cherbourg and hundreds of sacks of mails at Queenstown for the Olympic.

By Thursday night the men had been advised by their leaders to return to work.

Acting on urgent instructions from Mr. Bruce Ismay in New York, the White Star Company had been doing everything possible to guard against loss of life. Unable to get enough new boats from the makers in time for this voyage, the management applied to the Royal Naval Authorities, and were granted the loan of a considerable number of collapsible boats from troopships on the station. Too many of these were obtained, and some were taken off on Wednesday morning. It is thought that this roused the suspicions of the stokers.

The Olympic had on board forty-four boats capable of holding 2,500 persons.

The passengers on board numbered 1,400. Of these 200 were first class, 375 second class, and 825 third class. The crew numbered 900.

The company believed that this extra boat provision would be satisfactory to the men. The latter had also stipulated that extra hands should be engaged to look after the boats and see that they were in fit conditions at all times. The company agreed to engage additional able seamen.

It was believed that everything had been satisfactorily arranged, but some of the firemen made a personal inspection of the boats. They were discontented with some of the collapsibles, and as a consequence all the firemen marched out of the ship, taking their kits with them.

A consultation was held between Mr. Cannon, the local secretary of the British Seafarers' Union, and the representatives of the White Star Line.

Captain Clarke, Board of Trade Chief Emigration Surveyor, and Mr. P. E. Curry, local manager of the White Star Line, interviewed five leading firemen and five greasers. Commander Clarke said he had satisfied himself the additional boats placed on the Olympic were fit for use. He was prepared to give the men an undertaking that if they would take the Olympic down to Cowes, they would be allowed to choose any boats to which objection was taken, and have a public demonstration of their seaworthiness in the water.

### Five Minutes to Decide.

In reply to this, one of the men pointed out that, once the ship left Southampton, there would be no possibility of their returning even if they did not want to go. In the words of one of their leaders, "There is no back door to a liner." In the end the men were given five minutes in which to decide whether they would or would not go in the ship.

A hurried meeting was held and the men, by a very large majority decided to remain out unless the company were willing to provide wooden lifeboats instead of the collapsible boats. It was pointed out that the company could not get the boats in the time, but the men adhered to their decision not to sail.

A specific declaration was made by one of the spokesmen for the men that one of their number had inspected some of the collapsible boats, and had found that he was able to punch a hole in the canvas with his thumb.

After an hour's delay the vessel began to move slowly from her berth, and was soon swinging out into the deep Channel, with the intention of anchoring off Ryde until she could obtain firemen.

Board of Trade officials on Thursday utilised the delay by boarding the Olympic and witnessing lifeboat drill. The twenty wooden boats were all lowered and the crew also practised with the collapsibles.

A deputation of the firemen from Southampton watched the work.

At the London offices of the White Star Line in the morning it was stated that there was every probability of the Olympic sailing for New York during the course of the day. Already some of the firemen had returned to the ship, and they were hopeful that a full complement of stokers would soon be secured.

But in the afternoon a new development arose for the Seafarers' Union demanded that the eighteen men who had stuck to the ship should be dismissed. The company refused.

Subs, to the number of 1,380, containing the American mail from England, Scotland, and Ireland, arrived at Queenstown on Thursday, where they are delayed through the non-arrival of the Olympic while hundreds of passengers are awaiting her at Cherbourg.

On Thursday evening a deputation of the Seafarers' Union on their return from the Olympic said they had agreed to recommend the firemen to return to the ship, subject to the White Star Line replacing one of the collapsible boats on board, which was alleged to be unseaworthy.

## SAVED AND DROWNED.

### Official Figures.

Mr. Chiozza Money, M.P., has received from the President of the Board of Trade the following particulars showing the numbers saved and percentage of each class and sex of passengers on the "Titanic":

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.

| | Carried. | Saved. | Per Cent. Saved. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men | 173 | 58 | 34 |
| Women | 144 | 139 | 97 |
| Children | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| Total | 322 | 202 | 63 |

SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS.

| | Carried. | Saved. | Per Cent. Saved. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men | 160 | 13 | 8 |
| Women | 93 | 78 | 84 |
| Children | 24 | 24 | 100 |
| Total | 277 | 115 | 42 |

THIRD-CLASS PASSENGERS.

| | Carried. | Saved. | Per Cent. Saved. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men | 454 | 55 | 12 |
| Women | 179 | 98 | 55 |
| Children | 76 | 23 | 30 |
| Total | 709 | 176 | 25 |

TOTAL PASSENGERS.
First, Second, and Third Classes.

| | Carried. | Saved. | Per Cent. Saved |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men | 787 | 126 | 16 |
| Women | 416 | 315 | 76 |
| Children | 105 | 52 | 49 |
| Total | 1,308 | 493 | 38 |

CREW.

| | Carried | Saved. | Per Cent. Saved. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men | 875 | 189 | 22 |
| Women | 23 | 21 | 91 |
| Children | — | — | — |
| Total | 898 | 210 | 23 |

TOTAL PASSENGERS AND CREW.

| | Carried | Saved. | Per cent. Saved. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men | 1,662 | 315 | 19 |
| Women | 439 | 336 | 77 |
| Children | 105 | 52 | 49 |
| Total | 2,206 | 703 | 32 |

From the above tables it appears that 103 women and fifty-three children were drowned.

Manchester is considering a scheme for abolishing rates and substituting a graduated tax on all incomes,


# GEORGE GRAY

Says:

The World's Record Billiard Player

# O.T

IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL DRINK.

O.T
A DASH IN
WHISKY BRANDY WINE OR BEER MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK
ALSO THE BEST LIQUEUR AFTERMEALS
J. DIXON & Co.
A GREAT CURE FOR INDIGESTION

*Specially approved and recommended as a pure product by the BRITISH ANALYTICAL CONTROL.*

A body formed to protect the food supplies of the public of the United Kingdom.

*GOLD MEDAL & DIPLOMA. Paris Exhibition Internationale, 1909.*

## GEORGE GRAY'S PLAY.

This young Australian boy in play is a veritable Napoleon—iron-nerved, calm and collected. After his big breaks, when the tension of the audience bursts into wild excitement, and everybody wants to pat his back, or shake his hand, he is the coolest and least concerned person in the room. After getting the balls into position, he scores with ease and precision, without having to move more than 18 inches from the spot where he stands, and very rarely making use of a rest.

This ease in play was bemoaned by one of his opponents, who said that in making his own comparatively small breaks he had to use the long rest and the short rest, and to walk about five miles around the room, backwards and forwards, from one side of the table to the other!

As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself:—

"In order to keep in my best form, I have to be very particular in matters of food and drink, so that my nerves and general health shall always be at their best.

"At all times I drink 'O.T.' because I have found it to be the only satisfactory non-alcoholic drink, being best for my health, and this means everything to me.

"During a match I find 'O.T.' the very best beverage, because it is so warming, stimulating, and wonderfully refreshing; and being without alcohol it does not affect the eye, hand, or nerves.

"I make a point of having 'O.T.' wherever I go in all my travels and matches, because experience has proved its value to me."

### George Gray's Biggest Breaks.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1,200 | (894 and 269 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6, 1911. |
| 1,318 | (1,314 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7, 1911. |
| 1,340 | (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911. |
| 1,402 | (*1,335 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911. |
| 11,576 | v. G. Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911. |
| 12,196 | (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911. |

*Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
†Break record.
‡1,620 off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots: red ball record.

O.T. is derived from Fruits and Herbs recognised for their nutritive and beneficial properties, and having essentials favourable for the blending of a delicious, healthful drink. Agreeable to the palate, and distinguished for its favourable effects on the constitution, O.T. is an every-day beverage that can be taken at all times with happy results. It is always a safe and desirable form of refreshment for use at Home, at the Club, at the Bar.

SOLE MAKERS of O.T.—O.T. LIMITED, LONDON and AUSTRALIA

## CONSIDER THE BENEFITS YOU OBTAIN FROM O.T.

O.T. is quite unlike any other beverage—it stands alone. **It has a delightful flavour of its own, and has as well that satisfying "bite"** which is one of the most attractive qualities of Spirits.

Compared with other non-alcoholic drinks O.T. is well endowed with qualities which they lack—Character, Distinction, and Beneficial effects.

**Although hot to the taste, O.T. is a real THIRST QUENCHER, and what is more, it is a specially SAFE DRINK in the Tropics. It derives special virtues from certain ingredients which are of recognised service in stomach troubles, and which are endowed with invaluable properties for resisting fevers, dysentery, and other imflammatory complaints.**

Added to water (hot or cold), Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water, O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A dash of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath.

O.T. has excellent properties as a stomachic, and is of the greatest service in helping digestion and assimulation, and enabling you to obtain the greatest benefit from the food you eat. As a liqueur after meals O.T. has more value as a digestive than many so-called liqueurs, and not containing alcohol, its use is specially recommended to ladies.

O.T. meets the requirements of those adverse to taking Spirits, and of those often called on to take a "Social Glass" who wish to avoid the effects of too much Alcoholics or too much gassy drink.

**O.T. is the SAFEST DRINK for the Tropics.**
**Buy a Bottle and Try It!**

"O. T." IS SOLD BY:—
The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Shroff & Sons, West End Bar, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

# Order a Bottle To-Day!

# The Bombay Gazette

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# LATEST FROM HOME.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

A definite movement is being organized in South Wales to give expression to the dissatisfaction of a large number of Liberals at the spread of Socialistic tendencies in official Liberal circles.

At the spring assembly of the Baptist Union it was resolved on April 23 to raise £250,000 for increasing the salaries of ministers.

St. George's Day was celebrated in London by the customary service for members of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. Justice Coleridge, after hearing medical evidence, refused to grant a postponement of the suffragist conspiracy trial on the ground of Mrs. Pankhurst's ill-health.

The opera season at Convent Garden opened on April 20 night, when "Carmen" was given. The London Opera House commenced the season on Monday with Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" rendered in French.

The Army dirigible "Gamma" carrying six passengers, on April made a flight from Farnborough round St. Paul's and back.

On April 25th a fire broke out at Clumber House, the residence of the Duke of Newcastle, but was got under control in about an hour. The damage is estimated at £8,000.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The successor of Count Khuen Hedervary as Hungarian Minister-President, Dr. de Lukacs, will now attempt to find means to come to an understanding with the Kossuth party, and will then introduce the Army reform measure. In political circles great interest is felt in the attitude that will be assumed by the new Hungarian Premier towards events in Croatia, as a dictatorship still exists there. Popular excitement is great, and on April 20th all the South Slavonic Deputies in the Austrian Parliament joined in an expression of sympathy for the Croatians.

### CRETE.

The Athens Correspondent of "The Times" understands that the question of the re-occupation of Crete is being seriously considered by Great Britain, France, and Russia. The Governments, however, are still reluctant to proceed to extreme measures, which would be rendered more difficult owing to the non participation of Italy and the impossibility of transporting Russian troops through the Dardanelles. According to telegrams from Canea the Deputies elected to the Greek Chamber will assemble at Canea Retimo, and Candia, and will embark on Sunday, says a mail paper, for the Piræus. Whether the powers permit their authority thus to be flouted will remains to be seen.

### FRANCE.

At the sale of the famous Burgundy vineyard of Romanee-Conti the reserve price of 30,000f. (£12,000) was not reached. In default of actual bidding M. M. Gaudin de Villaine and Chambon, two of the seven present proprietors, arranged a private purchase at a price which is believed to be very little short of the reserve figure.

### GERMANY.

An eloquent appeal has been issued in connexion with the National Aviation Fund, the initiation of which was announced by Prince Henry of Prussia on April 3. The national fund is to supply the means for "sustained labours towards the perfection of the flying machine and the supply of airmen." The fund has had a good start, more than £3,000 having been raised in Cologne.

During practice by the military Parseval airship Number III. on April 20th a stone, 80lb. in weight, was dropped, no doubt by accident, into a cemetery at Lichtenberg. This "experimental bomb" buried itself, but was dug out and restored to the airship battalion.

Accordin to statements in the Berlin Press, orders have been placed for the two capital ships the first instalments of the cost of which are provided in the Estimates for the financial year 1912, which are now before the Reichstag. The battleship "Ersatz Brandenburg" will be built by the Germania yards at Kiel. According to the "Kieler Neueste Nachrichten," the large cruiser "Ersatz Kaiserin Augusta" will be built at the Schichau works at Danzing. This is an entirely new departure, as all the large cruisers of the German Navy from the Blucher onwards have been built by Blohm and Voss at Hamburg.

During manœuvres off Sassnitz on April 23rd, the torpedo-boat "G 113" ran at high speed into the armoured cruiser "Friedrich Karl," and was badly damaged. The torpedo-boat was towed into the harbour.

### ITALY.

The Duke of Genoa has represented the King of Italy during this week of high festival in Venice. On April 23rd, he opened the tenth biennial exhibition of art in the pavilion in the public gardens.

### PORTUGAL.

The sale of the property and furniture of the late Queen Maria Pia began on April 22nd. The furniture and numerous "bibelots" fetched good prices. At the special desire of the Queen expressed before her death, her son the Duke of Oporto has already distributed the greater part of her Majesty's personal jewelry among various friends of hers and some members of the Italian Royal Family.

### PERU.

In consequence of the cruel treatment of Indians in the Putumayo region the Government has appointed a Commission consisting of Dr. Salvador Cavero, Attorney of the Supreme Court, Dr. Javier Prado Ugarteche, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Felipe de Osma, ex-Foreign Minister, Dr. Julio Egoguirre, Senator, and Dr. Julio Abel Raygada, Deputy, to report upon a general plan of administrative, political, and judicial reforms. The programme of reform must be presented before July 28 next in order to be submitted to Congress. The Foreign Minister will give the Commission all necessary information.

### RUSSIA.

Serious disturbance took place last week in connexion with a strike at the Lena Goldfields, Siberia. According to the official report, 107 persons were shot dead on the spot and 84 who were wounded have since died. Besides these there were 210 other men wounded of whom 81 were only slightly injured. Captain Trentchenkoff sent a rural guard to warn the advancing crowd of 3,000 strikers that he would fire upon them if they did not stop. M. Tuitchinsky, the district mining engineer, also attempted to dissuade the strikers, who were then 160 paces off, from advancing. The vanguard of the strikers were willing to follow M. Tuitchinsky's advice, but the rear ranks forced them on until they were within 106 pades of the troops, who then opened fire. The military detachment numbered 110 men with two officers.

The correspondent of "The Times" at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the acceptance by the Duma of urgent interpellation in regard to the shooting of the Lena strikers appeals to all sections of public opinion. Rarely has an act called forth such intense reprobation. The authorities, who deliberately provoked the awful bloodshed, and the management of the company are severely criticized. The Nationalist paper "Sveit" aptly reflects public feeling by saying :—"In England a strike of 5,000,000 did not cost a single drop of blood; in Siberia a strikes of 3,000 cost hundreds of lives."

An influential committee to bring about an Anglo-Russian "rapprochement" is being formed in St. Petersburg. It includes among its members M. M. Guchkoff. Zvegintzeff, Timiriazeff, Prince Galitzin, and the Mayor of Moscow. One of the immediate objects of the committee is to give assistance to every class of British visitor, including tourists. A powerful committee has been formed in London with a view to organizing an Anglo-Russian Exhibition at the White City.

### UNITED STATES.

The President of the railroads at a meeting in New York accepted the offer of the Labour Commissioner, Mr. Neill, and Justice Knapp to mediate in the dispute with the locomotive engineers. As the Engineers' Brotherhood on Monday night of mail week took similar action it is considered probable that the threatened strike of engineers on 50 of the principal railroads east of Chicago and north of Washington will be averted.

A series of tornadoes swept over parts of Illinois and Indiana on April 21st resulting in the loss of 32 lives, injuries to a hundred other persons and great damage to property. Twelve people were killed at Bush, five at Willisville, three at Reddick, three at Murphysburg (Illinois), and nine at Morocco (Indiana).

# INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

## Mr. Montagu Describes the Tibetan Situation.

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 22, Col. Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for India, If he could give any information as to what was the present state of affairs in Tibet.

Mr. Montagu: During the present month fighting between the Chinese and Tibetans at Lhasa, Gyantse, and Shigatse has been reported by the British Trade Agent at Gyantse. It was stated that at Lhasa continuous fighting had ended in the Chinese seeking a truce; that at Gyantse the Chinese troops surrendered their arms and ammunition to the Tibetans, and received the cost price of the same, and a sum of money for travelling expenses, with which they left for China via India; and that at Shigatse five days' fighting, in which the losses on both sides amounted to twelve killed and one wounded, resulted similarly. No information has been received regarding the movements of the Dalai Lama.

### INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

On Tuesday, April 23, Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke asked the Secretary for the Colonies, when and in what circumstances it was settled years ago that there should be no representation of India at the Imperial Conference; whether the arrangement had been carried out; and, if not, why a decision had been avoided.

Mr. Harcourt: The constitution of the Imperial Conference was settled by the first resolution of the Colonial Conference of 1907. This resolution contemplates the attendance of the Secretary of State for India at the Conference for any discussion in which his interests are specially involved. But there has never been any question of the participation of India as a separate unit in the Conferences which have been held since 1897 between the mother country and the self-governing Dominions, nor was India so represented at the Conference of 1887.

Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke asked the Secretary for the Colonies, whether he was aware that at the 1911 Conference Lord Crewe, then Secretary of State for India, took a prominent part in the debate raised by Sir Joseph Ward on the question of Indian emigration and immigration within the Dominions; and that Sir James Mackay (now Lord Inchcape) was specially invited to represent the India Office at the 1907 Conference in view of the settled policy that there should be no representation of India at the Imperial Conference.

Mr. Harcourt: The facts are practically as stated. As I have already explained, there has been no participation of India as a separate unit of the Empire. The Prime Minister in his opening address at the Conference of 1907 referred to the presence of Sir James Mackay by saying :—"If any question should arise with regard to India, you will have the advice of a most distinguished member of Council, Sir James Mackay." Sir James Mackay, now Lord Inchcape, was especially selected to represent the India Office on that occasion; but under the present constitution of the Imperial Conference only a Minister can be a member of the Conference and speak in that capacity.

Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke: Is it not a fact that Lord Inchcape was present at every meeting of the Conference to which I have referred?

Mr. Harcourt: Yes; Sir James Mackay was appointed to that earlier Conference as a representative of the India Office.

Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke: What is the difference between India and the India Office?

Mr. Harcourt: That is a fine distinction which I think may be better explained by the Under Secretary for India.

Sir J. D. Rees: Is it too late to consider the representation of our Indian Empire at the Imperial Conference?

Mr. Harcourt: Yes.

### THE "ZEMINDAR" NEWSPAPER.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been called to the action of the magistracy of Lahore in demanding two deposits of Rs. 1,000 from the publisher of a newspaper entitled the "Zemindar"; that the publisher was summoned before the district magistrate to state his intention in regard to the issue of the daily and weekly edition of the newspaper in question; whether, having regard to the fact that a declaration was waived in respect of the daily edition of the "Zemindar," thus constituting the paper an old or existing publication to which the provisions of Sub-section 1 of Section 4 of Act 1 of 1910 could not apply, the action of the district magistrate is "ultra vires"; and, if so, will steps be taken to annual the decision in this case and to define the provisions of the Act clearly, so that in future the Press of India may know how it stands in respect to the law.

Mr. Montagu: I have seen only newspaper reports of this matter, butwill make inquiries. I have no reason to think that the declaration as to printing made under the Act of 1867 (which my hon. friend possibly confuses with the deposit of security under the Act of 1910) had been waived. The magistrate was certainly not acting "ultra vires" if the Local Government considered that the paper had published matter of the kind defined in Section 4 (1) of the Act of 1910: and the fact that security has not hitherto been demanded from a newspaper, does not in the least bar the requirement of security if the paper publishes matter offending against the law. This is fully understood by all concerned.

### INDIA'S "HOARDED WEALTH."

Mr. Touche asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can state the amount of sovereigns imported from Australia by India during the last ten years.

Mr. Montagu: The returns available do not distinguish between sovereigns and bullion. The imports of gold into India from Australia (including, since 1907, imports from New Zealand) for the ten years 1902-11 were £44,323,279.

Mr. Touche asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he could state the amount of Indian imports of gold from all quarters for 1909, 1910, 1911, and since Jan. 1, 1912, to the latest available date, with the amounts in the corresponding period in 1909, and 1910, and 1911.

Mr. Montagu: The total amounts were: In 1909 £10,077,472: in 1910, £18,028,008; in 1911, £23,366,814. The amount imported in January (the latest month for which returns are available) 1912 was £3,657,688, as compared with £369,009 in the corresponding month of 1909, £4,165,421, in 1910, and £3,085, 724 in 1911.

Mr. Touche asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he can say whether there has been any market preference by the natives of India for hoarding sovereigns, gold ornaments, and gold bars, instead of silver, since the loss experienced by the natives in the famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900, after the mints had been closed, when they came to realise their savings represented by silver ornaments.

Mr. Montagu: There are indications of a growing disposition on the part of the people of India to hoard gold instead of silver, but there are no sufficient data for judging the extent of the change that may be taking place in the tastes of the people in this respect, or the period from which it dates.

### AUSTRALIAN SOVEREIGNS.

Mr. Touche asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he could say whether in recent years the position of Australian exchange on London had enabled Australian sovereigns to be laid down in India considerably under the English bullion point, i.e. the cost of shipping sovereigns from London to India.

Mr. Montagu: The answer is in the affirmative.

### A HIGH COURT FOR BURMA.

Sir John Jardine asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the Government are taking any measures to effect the repeated desire of the community of Rangoon to establish a High Court for the province of Burma and its dependencies under a Royal Charter.

Mr. Montagu: I would beg to refer my honourable friend to the answer which I gave to a similar question put by him on July 7, 1910. The Secretary of State-in-Council sees no reason to modify the decision that a chartered High Court is not required.

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A semi-official Note published at Berlin says "Foreign papers recently gave excerpts from a theatrical piece, of which the Emperor was said to be the author or collaborator. This story, with its appurtenances, is a canard."

# FAMINE RELIEF.

## List of Subscribers to the Bombay Fund.

The following is a further list of the latest subscribers to the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund :—Previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,27,593; Messrs. Thakarsy Mulji and Sons, Rs. 501; Mr. Jamshedji A. Wadia, Rs. 500; The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., Rs. 500; Small Causes Court (collection through Mr. D. M. Daruwalla), Rs. 533; (total to date Rs. 924). Collections made by the Rangoon Famine Fund Committee, Rs. 475; Anonymous (second contribution by a Hindu), Rs. 400; Messrs. Weld and Co., Rs. 200; Messrs. Von Gosen and Co., Rs. 157; Mr. Harkisondas Jagjivandas, Merwanji D. M. Jijibhai, each Rs. 150; Mr. W. S. Millard, Hon. Mr. S.R. Arthur I.C.S., The Punch Null Bazaar Flour Merchants, Contractor Ramji Dhanji Biana (Bhurtpore), Mr. R. H. Patuck, each Rs. 100; Collections made by the Manager "The Sindhi" in two instalments, Rs. 139; Pandit Visweswar Dayal Misra (one wagon Hay), Rs. 93; Mr. Keshavrao Balvant Dhanale, Rs. 85; Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Zaveri, Mr. K. B. Waghle, Mr. B. D. Bilimoria, Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, Mr. Narmadashankar P. Vakil, Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, each Rs. 75; X. C. (in two instalments), Rs. 105; Mr. Motilal Narotamdas, Mr. Chelaram Deyanchand (in two instalments), each Rs. 60; Messrs. Sorabji and Jamsedji Khan, Rs. 55; Collections from the staff, Whittle mills (Broach), Rs.54; P.Memorial Fund through Mr. Quinn, Commissioner of Customs, Rs. 52; Mr. Trikamlal R. Desai, Mr. Mangumal Satramsingh, Mr. Tajendra S. Dalal, Mr. Narotamdas Tapidas, Messrs. Dallaporta and Patel, Mr. Hiralal Dahyabhai, Mr. Thakordas A. Gandhhi, and Bai Manekbai, widow of Meghji Tulsidas, each Rs. 51; Mr. Krishnaji Hari Kelkar and Ratanji R. Dessi H. A. B., Messrs. Minocher and Co., Mr. N. N. Shroff, Bai Hamabai, widow of Nusserwanji Cursetji Dady, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Mr. P. E. Persival, Mr. Arthur Hill, Mr. Cawasji B. Sethna, Mr. Ganeshdas Devkaran, Mr. Thakordas Jagjivandas, in memory of Mr. Maganlal Dolatram and Mr. Vishvanath P. Naidya, each Rs. 50; Collections by Mr. Dhanpatrai, Store-keeper, Rs. 34; Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavaty, Rs. 31; Mr. R. J. Kapadia, Rs. 30; Staff of the Bombay Samachar Rs. 27; Mr. Kaikhusru Manekji (Editor and Proprietor the Bombay Samachar), Mr. Purshotamdas Karsondas Mulji, Mr. D. P. Shroff, The Parsi Architects of Bombay, My Mite, Mr. Moreswar W. Pradhhan, Mr. Hormasji S. Pathak, Mr. J. P. Dastur, Mr. Rustamji P. Bharucha, The Hindu staff of the Bank of Bengal, (Bombay), Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, Mr. Radhhaswami, Messrs. Heptulla Salehbhai & Co., Mr. A. K. Donald, Dhanbai B.Kapadia, H. A. B., Mr. Hiralal R. Munim, A. Citizen, each Rs. 25; Mr. Fatehchand Vishnidas, Rs. 22; Mr. Ourneji M. Bhimdiwala, Mr. Phirojsha B. R. Mody, in memory of C. S. Zaveri, Mr. Manchersha J. Vakil, Head-clerk, Cawnpore Municipality, Messrs. Ebrahim, Mahomadally and Co., Major H. Steen, Proprietor Hindi Punch, each Rs. 20; Mr. Laldas Tribhowandas, Mr. Phiroz J. Bilimoria, Mr. B. D. Lam, Mr. F. H. Boyce, Dr. B. S. Patkar, Mr. B. Bejonji, Messrs. M. A. Rogawalla, Mr. Ranchhordas Dhhanji, Prof. O.V. Muller, from Jammu, Mr. Radhhalal (Koorky City), Messrs. D. M. Shukla and Co. (Surat) in memory of Merwanji Jamsedji Hakim, in memory of Pranji P. Udhhanwalla, each Rs. 15; Mr. Tapidas Mayaram, Mr. Dhharamsy Kanji, A Parsi, Khodabax, Mr. Jivanchand Narandas, A poor unfortunate, Mr. B. B. Paymaster of Karachi, Mr. G. V. Hardikar, Mr. Jivandas Narandas, Sympathiser, A Parsi family, A Parsi Lady, Mr. V. G. Kurdilay (Nasik), Mr. Champaklal Chokchand, M. H. K., Shri Kant Singh, Mr. Eduji Rustomji (in two instalments), each Rs. 10; Ramlal (Indore) Rs. 7; Pestanji P. Ragina, Rs. 7; Bai Pranoor, widow of Mayaram Shamaldas, Bai Adibai, widow of Dhanji Naraoji, Mr. Manekji Natanji Dawar, Mr. M. Desai (Calcutta), Mr. Chaterbhuj Bhowanidas, Mr. G. G. Gorashankar, Mr. Rajabally Abdul Hussein, Mr. N. L. Dalal (Jetpur), The Star Industrial Works, a Gujrati Grihasth, Mr. Prem Dayal Lal (Gorakpore), Mr. R. B. Chinoy, Mr. Shyam Sundar Vakil, each Rs. 5; J. D. C., Mr. Wand Gopal (Burma), each Rs. 3; Mr. Ishharam Mayaram, a Zoroastrian, Shri Dayal Dinber, Satipsin Motiram, Mrs Krishnabai Anaokar, each Rs. 2; one Jain, Mr. Palanji Lilamvalla, each Re. 1; Mr. Phiroz B. Kohyaji, As. 4; Rs. 1,535, The Social Service League, (total to date Rs. 17,400); Rs. 1,394-9-4, Mr. Ishharam Suryaram Desai, editor the Gujrati "One Anna Fund" (total to date Rs. 11,481-9-4;) Collections from the members of the Bombay Club, Rs. 350; Mr. N. S. Glazebrooke, Rs. 100; O. C. T., Rs. 100, making a total of Rs. 2,38,600.

# SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—April 19. to April 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. F. T. C. Hughes, B.
Major J. H. Hugo, I. M. S.B.
Capt. C. A. Gill, I.M.S.
Mr. J. E. Hance, B. Cov.
Mr. A. W. Cook, B. Cov.
Mr. G. M. Boughey, B. Cov.
Mr. C. E. Gaiterman, B. Cov.
Sir J. S. Meston, K.C.S. I. B. Cov.
Mr. F. C. Sly, C.S.I., B. Cov.
Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, B. Cov.
Mr. E. C. S. George, C. I. E., B. Cov.
Mr. J. A. L. Swan, B. Cov.
Mr. P. G. Melitus, B. Cov.
Mr. G. E. Soames, B. Cov.
Mr. E. R. Foy, B.
Mr. F. K. Dobbin, B.
Mr. P. Brown, c-o Sir A. Taylor, K.C.I.E., B.
Mr. D. L. Scott, B.
Mr. J. P. Mackenzie, B,
Mr. E. O. Monks, B,
Mr. J. S. Salt, I.S.O, B.
Mr. J. Kelly, B.
Mr. W. P. Henderson, B.
Mr. J. L. DeVine, B.
Mr. F. N. Warden, B.
Mr. N. E. R. Mainwaring, M.
Mr. J. B. Jenkins, Bo.
Col. L. G. Watkins, R.A. Dr. Ord. Stores.
Col. T. H. Hardy, 97 Deccan Inf.
Lieut.-Col. A. H. Battye. 1-10 G. R.
Lieut.-Col. D.C. Mocatta, 39 G. R.
Lieut.-Col. R. Nicholson, Aden Bde.
Lieut.-Col. S. F. Crocker, 14 Lrs:
Lieut.-Col. C. A. Luck, 22 Cav.
Lieut.-Col. A. Newnham I. A.
Lieut.-Col. A. Cadell, 38 Dogras.
Lieut.-Col. H. H. Dunlop, 44 Inf.
Major W. G. P. Murray, 21 Punj.
Major H. S. Alexander, 43 Erinpura R.
Major A. H. Bridges, 116 Msh.
Major D. N. Anderson, I.M.S.
Major A. Ferguson-Davie, 53 Sikhs.
Capt. W. N. Boucher, I.S.M.D.
Capt. J. A. Chamier, 33 Punj.
Capt. D. M. Govan, I-5 G.R.
Capt. W. Greatwood, 123 R.
Capt. J. H. Keogh, R.A.
Capt. A. A. McHarg, R.E.
Capt. T. S. W. Paddon, 36 Horse.
Capt. W. N. Eyres, 16 Cav.
Capt. E. E. Wilford, 30 Lrs.
Capt. L. S. Bayley, R.A
Capt. G. E. M. Hogg, R.A.
Capt. H. T. C. Ivens, N.W.F. Mil.
Capt F. G. Kunhardt, 74 Punj.
Capt. J. S. Mowat, 26 Cav.
Capt. W. B. Spalding, R.A.
Capt. A. H. Burnett, 72 Punj.
Capt. A. V. Clutterbuck, Allahd. Vol R.
Capt. H. E. Day, R.E.
Capt. D. A. M. Fraser, 75 C, Inf.
Capt, E. D. Carr Harris, R. E.
Capt. J. S. Hooker. 12 Prs.
Capt. G. C. L. Kerans, I.M.S.
Capt. F. E. Koebel, 51 Sikhs.
Capt. J. Mackenzie, 35 Sikhs.
Capt. H. F. Murland, 64 Prs.
Capt. C. P. Nicolls, 94 Inf.
Capt. E. G. Sexton, 1 Lrs.
Capt. J. E. Thompson, 35 Horse.
Lieut. E. C. Chesney, 38 Dogras.
Lieut. C. A. Grantham, 32 Lt. Cav.
Lieut. J. C. Hotham, 4 Cav.
Lieut. G. V. Carew, Hughes; 16 Raj.
Lieut. T. B. Minniken, 76 Punj.
Lieut. R. G. H. Murray, 29 G.R.
Lieut. E. D. Roberts, 11 Raj.
Lieut. J. L. Carr, 8 G.R.
Lieut. G. V. Dreyer, R.A.
Lieut. G. B. Howell, 19 Lrs.
Lieut, N. F. Nicoll, 54 Sikhs.
Lieut. A. W. Pulverman, 128 Prs.
Lieut. M. Rawlence, R.E.
Commandar, T. A. L. de Berry. R.I.M.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. F. R. Mauduit, B. 3 mo. M. C.
Capt. J. McPherson, I. M.S., B., 4 mo.
Mr. E. J. Gleeson, B., 3 mo., M. C.
Mr. W. G. Davie, B., 6 mo., M. C.
Mr. D. G. Waller, M. Cov., 4 mo. M. C.
Mr. W. R. Lewis, Bo., 1 mo. M. C.
Major W. M. Rodney-Brown, 3 G. R. to Dec. 22 1912.
Lieut. R. Simson, 4 Cav., 6 mo. M. C.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## LAWN TENNIS.

### Bombay Gymkhana Tournament.

The following are the results:—

SINGLES HANDICAP.

Semi-final. W. Reid (—40-3) beat Kibblewhite (—15) 6-1, 6-3.

DOUBLES HANDICAP.

Semi-final. Williams and Calbertson (—15) beat Jackson and Retallack (—15-1) 6-1, 6-4.

Semi-final. Sherston Baker and MacMillan (+3-6) beat Scaife and Ryall (+15) 5-6, 6-0, 6-4.

## MAHABLESHWAR POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 10.

Before a large and fashionable gathering including His Excellency Sir George Clarke and Lady Clarke, the final of the Mahableshwar Polo Tournament was played off this afternoon. The teams were Government House. (Mr. A. H. Wilson (1), Major J. G. Greig (2), Captain W. A. Coaker (3), and (Bala Saheb of Dafle (back) and the 26th K. G. O. Cavalry (Major Henderson (1), Captain H. C. Chaytor (2), Mr. J. A. Collum (3), Mr. T. Bailward (back). It was a good hard galloping game from the start to the finish and the issue was in doubt to the end. In first chuckker both the teams scored a goal apiece. Government House added its second in the next, the Cavalry equalising in the fourth The former added three goals to their score against one for the Cavalry and at last proved a blank. Government House came out victors by 5 goals to 26th Cavalry's 3. At the conclusion of the game His Excellency complimented the teams on the fine game they had played, after which Lady Clarke presented the Cup to the captain of the winning team.

## POLO IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 10.

The Mysore birthday polo tournament, of which Col. Desraj Urs is Honorary Secretary, begins on June 24th and will continue on alternate days of the Mysore races. Besides the Yuvaraj, Col. Desraj Urs and Mr. R. H. Campbell, the stewards this year include Major Lambert, 29th Lancers. The present holders of the cup are the 20th Deccan Horse. Entries will close on the 1st June. Players of each team with the waiting man will be considered guests of the Maharajah from their arrival to the end of the tournament.

## FOOTBALL.

### ASSOCIATION.

THE final tie for the Football Association Cup between Barnsley and West Bromwich Albion was played at the Crystal Palace on April 20. The result was a drawn game, neither side having scored.

Barnsley won the Association Cup on April 24. They beat West Bromwich Albion in the replayed final tie, at Bramall Lane, Sheffield, by 1 goal which was scored within three minutes of the end of two hours' football, to 0. The success of the Yorkshire side was very popular with the crowd, which came largely from the northern county.

The results of the matches on April 20 in the League Championship were as follows:—Aston Villa 2 goals, Newcastle United 0, at Birmingham; Sunderland 3, Preston North End 0, at Preston; Liverpool 2, Sheffield United 0, at Liverpool; Everton 3, Sheffield Wednesday 1, at Sheffield; Tottenham Hotspur 1, Bolton Wanderers 0, at Tottenham; Manchester United 3, Oldham Athletic 1, at Manchester; Manchester City 2, Bury 1, at Bury.

The results in the Second Division of the League were as follows:—Grimsby Town 3 goals, Fulham 1, at Fulham; Derby County 4, Gainsborough Trinity 0, at Derby; Burnley 3, Huddersfield 0, at Burnley; Clapton Orient 2, Hull City 0, at Hull; Bradford 2, Notts Forest 1, at Bradford; Leicester Fosse 3, Stockport County 2, at Stockport; Blackpool 1, Birmingham 0, at Blackpool; Glossop 3, Bristol City 0, at Glossop; Leeds City 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1, at Leeds.

The results in the Southern League were as follows: Mellwall 2 goals, Coventry City 1, at New Cross; Queen's Park Rangers 1, Leyton 0, at Park Royal; Brentford 3, Norwich City 0, at Brentford; New Brompton 1, Southampton 0, at Gillingham; Luton 7, Reading 1, at Luton; Plymouth Argyle 2, Watford 0, at Watford; Bristol Rovers 1, Brighton and Hove Albion 1, at Bristol; Swindon 1, Northampton 1, at Swindon; Exeter City 1, Crystal Palace 1, at Exeter; West Ham United 0, Stoke 0, at West Ham.

Ealing beat New Crusaders, at Sidcup, in the Southern Amateur League, on April 20, by 1 goal to 0.

Gainsborough Trinity and Bradford played a drawn game in the Second Division of the League at Gainsborough, on April 24, neither side having scored.

Brentford beat Swindon, at Brentford, in the Southern League, by 2 goals to 0.

### RUGBY.

Newport beat Plymouth, at Newport, on April 20, by 2 goals and 2 ties (16 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Cardiff beat Llanelly, at Cardiff, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Devonport Albion beat Gloucester, at Devonport by 1 dropped goal and 1 try (7 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Swansea beat Bridgend, at Swansea; by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 0.

Northampton beat Bedford, at Bedford, by 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 4 tries (20 point) to 0.

### RACQUETS.

Charterhouse beat Wellington, in the final round of the Public Schools Championship, at Queen's Club on April 19, by 4 games to 0. Cambridge beat Oxford, at Queens Club, in the singles by 3 games to 0.

The first round—which is also the semi-final round, as only four pairs have entered—of the Amateur Doubles Championship Competition was played at Queen's Club West Kensington, on April 22. Major S. H. Sheppard, D. S. O. and Mr. G. N. Foster beat Mr. F. A. Sampson and Mr. C. F. B. Simpson; and Mr. H. W. Leatham and Mr. H. A. Denison beat Mr. E. B. Noel and Mr. W. G. Price.

### BOXING.

The boxing competitions for the Army championships, which had been in progress at Aldershot during three days, were brought to a close on April 19. The results of the final bouts in each competition were as follows:—

Officers.—Light-Heavy Weights 12st. 7 lb. and under—Second Lieut. C. O. Lilly 1st batt. Dorset Regt. beat Lieut. H. T. S. Huntingdon, 2nd batt. the Welsh Regt. in the third round. Middle Weights 11st. 6 lb. and under—Lieut. H. D. Bentinck Coldstream Guards beat Lieut. G. le Q. Martel Royal Engineers in the first round. Welter Weights 10 st. 7 lb and under.—Lieut. G. le Q. Martel Royal Engineers beat Lieut. R. S. Dyer-Bennentt 1st batt. Leicestershire Regt.) on points.

Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates. Heavy Weights (catch weights).—Private Clohessy (2nd batt. Royal Munster Fusiliers) beat Private Ransome (1st batt. Coldstream Guards) on points. Light-Heavy Weights,—Private Delaney (2nd batt. Leinster Regt.) beat Acting-Bombardier Coates (141st batty. Royal Field Art.) in the third round. Middle Weights.—Private Harris (2nd batt. Coldstream Guards) beat Private Jones (1st batt. North Lancashire Regt.) Welter Weights.—Sergt. Blake (1st batt. Gloucestershire Regt.) beat Lance-Corpl. Redrup (1st batt. East Surrey Regt.) on points. Light Weights (9 st. 9 lbs. and beat under).—Private Halpin (2nd batt: Leinster Regt.) beat Private Ronan (2nd batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers) on points Feather Weights (9st. and under) .—Private Rhodes 19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars) beat private Norton (2nd Oxford and Bucks Light Inf.) on point. The twenty-round contest for £500. and the bantamweight championship of the world between "Digger" Stanley of London, the holder of the title, and Charles Ledoux, bantamweight champion of France, took place at the National Sporting Club on April 22. The result was a Narrow win on points for Stanley.

### ATHLETICS.

At Stamford Bridge grounds, Chelsea, on April 20, the seven miles walking and ten miles running championships of the Amateur Athletic Association were decided. For the first time since the year 1885 (when J. Jervis, of the Liverpool A. C., proved successful) victory in the walk went to a North-countryman—R. Bridge, of the Lancashire Walking Club. Bridge's time for the seven miles was 52 m. 45 3-5 s. In the ten miles running championship for the association's gold championship medal and the right to hold, for twelve months, the silver challenge cup, W. Scott, now of the Salford, and formerly of the Broughton Harriers, who won last year, easily retained his title. His time was 52 m. 35 s.

## THE FOOTBALL CUP.

FINAL TIE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Final Tie of the competition for the Football Association Cup was played at the Crystal Palace on April 19th, between West Bromwich Albion and Barnsley, and resulted in a draw, neither side having scored.

The number of spectators present did not exceed 60,000, the smallest figure for some years. There was none of the bustle and excitement which almost always characterize the mobilization and disbanding of the Final Cup-tie crowd; the vendors of club favours—the blue-and-white of West Bromwich Albion, the scarlet of Barnsley—souvenir pocket-handkerchiefs, and other keepsakes were unanimous in deploring an unprofitable day.

Although the play was always good and at times really brilliant, each side getting a grip of their characteristic game from the start and keeping it to the end, the crowd was seldom moved to enthusiasm, and regular attendants at these annual carnivals of professional football were puzzled to account for the lethargy which suggested, as one of them pointed out, that nobody cared a brass button about the result of the match. No doubt the smallness of the Northern contingent was one of the several reasons why the crowd as a whole took its pleasure soberly if not sadly. The workers of the Midlands, West Bromwith Albion's sphere of influence, were abundantly represented, and several trainloads of Barnsley colliers, with their womenfolk, came up to encourage their "little team" to do better than in 1910, when they played a drawn game with Newcastle United at the Crystal Palace, to be beaten easily in the re-play. But it was not easy to find a specimen of the "Lancashire Chap," with his air of detachment from all subluinary affairs, and, as for the Newcastle "Geordie," whose voice has of late years been a sort of E flat clarionet in the symphony of invading dialects, he was not only invisible, but also inaudible. Evidently the coal strike had affected the contents of the "pot dog," or earthenware-ornament, which graces the mantelpiece of so many Nor hern living rooms and is commonly used as a savings bank, and it was also complained that the railway companies had not been so liberal as in former years to Cup-tie excursionists—surely a short-sighted policy, to suppose the complaint to be justified.

It was not likely that the southerners, who were in a greater majority than on any previous occasion, would be deeply interested in the issues of a match between provincial teams, although, to be sure, Barnsley were obviously less popular than the men in the blue-and-white, owing to the general belief that the former had beaten Swindon, the last hope of the South, on their way into the Final by unduly brutal methods. That belief and the soothing effects of the hot sunshine went far towards accounting for the contemplative mood of the crowd.

But there can be no doubt that there was another and nobler thought in the corporate mind of the great assemblage. People could not help thinking and talking about the Titanic catastrophe. In the train, both going and returning, the writer found himself in the company of Northern enthusiasts whom ordinary circumstances would have been talking football. But they were looking at the latest evening papers and commenting on the new facts disclosed by the survivors of the shipwreck. No wonder that the football was not the all-engrossing topic.

### THE TWO LEAGUE STYLES.

On the whole a pointless draw was the fitting result of a game which displayed the two League styles—that of the First and that of the Second Division—at their best, or nearly so, and, while not revealing the presence of any really first-rate forward, introduced the occasional spectator of professional football to a very good full-back (Taylor) and another who may be described as impeccable (Pennington), a fine goal-keeper of the L. R. Roose type (Pearson), and two well-balanced lines of half-backs. The referee, who did not make too much use of his whistle, allowed the game to run free and must share in the credit for an excellent exhibition of League football which, as things are, is more highly developed on the defensive than on the attacking side. Those who saw it will understand why the English eleven against Scotland can never be called really representative until it again includes one or two amateur forwards trained in public school playing-fields The teams were:—

West Bromwich Albion :—Pearson, goal; Cook and Pennington, backs; Baddeley, Buck, and McNeil, half-backs; Jephcott, Wright, Pailor, Bowser, and Shearman, forwards.

Barnsley :—Cooper, goal; Downs and Taylor, backs; Glendenning, Bratley, and Utley, half-backs; Barrrop, Tufnell, Lillycrop, Travers, and Moore, forwards.

### BARNSLEY WINS THE REPLAY.

Barnsley won the Association Cup on April 24th. They beat West Bromwich Albion in the replayed Final Tie, at Bramall-lane, Sheffield, by one goal, which was scored within three minutes of the end of two hours' football, to none. The success of the Yorkshire side was very popular with the crowd, which came largely from the northern county.

The hard, dry ground, worn are, except where it had been extended into the cricket are, soon became dusty, but the wind caused no trouble and the players went through the exacting into without any suggestion of undue fatigue. The football was for the most part good, with fine back and half-back play, but the forwards were disappointing. After an hour and a half's play there was no score, and the extra half-hour had almost gone when Tufnell scored for Barnsley. There were about 45,000 spectators.

# FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in July, between Francis Hammond Staples, of the Indian Civil Service, eldest surviving son of Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. Staples, Army Medical Staff, retired, and Mrs. Staples, of St. Trinian, Strawberry Hill, and

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

A CORRECTION.—Mr. J. E. H. Watt, Purser of the "Maloja" has been appointed to act as Superintending Purser of the P. & O. S. N. Company at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Alban Williams on leave.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Baltic, 2044 tons, Captain C. Camp sailed yesterday for Karachi with ballast.

The steamer Beckbergen, 2447 tons, Captain D. Y. de Hond, sailed yesterday for Antwerp etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Newby Hall, 2,839 tons, Captain F.W. Parker, will sail to-day for Marseilles, and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin R. N. R; arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Kt of the Thistle, 4286 tons, Captain G. S. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, with ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Wildenfels, 3535 tons, Captain A. Wiltmann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

The German East Line steamer Koenig, 3176 tons, Captain Von Holdt, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c. with a general cargo and passengers

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Lawrence...Comdr Harold ...Despatch Vessel
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines .....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Hordern ..... R I M
R I M S Palinscos.....Comdr Taylor... . Survey Boat

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 10.

Baron Fairlie... ..2323 Foley.....K Nixon & Co
Budrie.....1643 Fisher .....P Gulf...Arab S Co
Chiltonian .....2761 Jones ...Hamburg.....T M & Co
Daylight ship .....3599 Anderson .....Standard Oil Co
Dwarka .....759 Mo.on.....M M and Co
Fumi Maru .....1569 Nisbikawa.....W & A G & Co
Kuala ..... .. 360 McLaria.....11-3.....K N & Co
Kt of the Thistle.....4286 Baker .....K N & Co
Madura.....1273 Logan .....M M & Co
Onda ..... . 3410 Lane.....M M and Co
Patrick Stewart.....Townsend ... I G I Steamer
Putiala .....1929 Whytehead....P Gulf....M M & Co
Queen Alexandra....2788 nadcliffe...W&A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Saifi .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Schonfels ... .....3543 Denker..... ..W & A G & Co
Sutherland.....2277 Longstaff .....J Macnherjee
Sultan Van Koetei...1113 Liberg.....W & A G & Co
Saranac .....3355 Gray .....W & A G & Co
Salsette .....2391 Lewellin ...Aden ...P & O Co
Upada .....3382 Hodgson ..... .....M M & Co
Wildenfels .....3535 Weitmann .....New York .. T M & Co

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Sicilia | 3248 | Manganiai | Genoa | 15-5 | R Line. |
| B Konig | 317 | Hold | Z'bar | 13-5 | A Strain & Co |
| F Pentakota | 2209 | Hodgson | Durban | 16-5 | M M & Co |
| G Mohammadi | 1251 | Newby | Jeddah | | Bo & P S N Co |
| H Kanzler | 2975 | Schapp | Durban | | A Strandes & Co |
| K Wakasa Maru | 3923 | Nielson | 10-5 | | N Y Kaisha |
| N Geddington Court | 2495 | Gleghorn | Genoa | 11-5 | W & A G & Co |
| O Fitzclarence | 2589 | Nenton | Hamberg | | J M & Co |
| O Koweit | 2336 | Coates | L'pool &c | | Arab S Co |
| P Uhenfels | 3563 | Erbo | Karachi | 13-5 | W & A G & Co |
| Q Islami | 2545 | Goode | Aden | 8-5 | Bo & P S N Co |

### VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Lindsay .....2499 Scotland.....Dunkirk... W&A G & Co
2 Elysia.....3998 Haig .....L'pool...W & A G & Co
3 Wotan.....2403 Lorenzen ...Antwerp ...W & A G & Co
4 Ile-de-la Reunion ..3014 Moslo ...Havre...J M & Co
5 Newby Hall ...2839 Parker .....L'pool ...10-5 ... K N & Co
6 Himalaia.....3152 Shack..... Ant'p .....11-5 .. J M & Co
7 Bregenz .....2936 Petris.....Trieste ...15-5 ... A L S N Co
10&11 Berbera .....2732 Le Marchand ... ...12-5..... Antwerp ...M M & Co
12&13 Arabia ..4093 Palmer...London. .15-5...P & O Co
To Drumgoath ... ...Robertson .....Cochin...K N & Co

### ARRIVALS.

| May | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Salsette ..... | Lewellin ..... | Aden, May 5 |
| | Kt. of the Tistle. | Baker ... ... | Marseilles, Apl 21 |
| | Wildenfels ..... | Wietmann ... | Karachi, May 8 |

### DEPARTURES.

| May | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Baltic ..... | Camp ..... | Karachi |
| | Beckbergen ..... | De Hond ..... | Antwerp |
| | Sultan Van Koetei | Lieberg ..... | Karachi |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Newby Hall, Parker, for Liverpool, &c.
" Koenig, Von Holdt, for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Orisa for Calcutta, &c.
" Kt. of the Thistle for Liverpool, &c.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessels. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | Ekma | Negapatam |
| 7 | Egra | Rangoon |
| 7 | Twingone | Rangoon |

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman line s. s. Trafford Hall passed Suez on the 18th instant and is due to arrive here on the night of the 18th instant. The same Co's steamer s s City of Athens sailed from Liverpool outward bound on the 8th instant.


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|---|---|---|
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| White Rose, 150 deg. | 5 12 2 | do. |
| Chester, 125 deg. | 4 12 2 | do. |
| Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Tiger 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand, 125° | 4 5 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins) | 3 15 0 | per two tins. |
| Elephant brand 125° (in tins) | 3 15 0 | do. |
| do. brand 125° (in bulk) | 3 5 0 | per 8 gallons. |
| Camel brand 125° (in tins) | 3 15 0 | per two tins. |

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.


The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 11th May, 1912.


## SOME ASPECTS OF BERGSON'S PHILOSOPHY.

EVERY new conception which reveals some essential aspect of philosophy, every step forward is the result of logical deduction, the fruition of intellectual development. No philosopher perceives in a sudden illuminative flash the secret of the universe. He has to plod a painstaking way along the paths of deduction and verification. His course is similar to that pursued by the exponent of the exact sciences. He may perhaps intuitively divine some eternal verity: he may be conscious of a presence which he cannot explain, but the onus of proof lies with him. It is for him to set his theory clearly before the world, and to retrace, step by step, the way by which he has arrived at his conclusions. Bergson, the exponent of a new philosophy, reveals each stage of the growth of his idea. He starts with the principle that there is no such thing as immovability, that activity is ceaseless, that stability is merely an illusion. The world, and all that it contains, ourselves, our bodies, all so-called inert matter, are in a state of constant change, of 'becoming.' They decay and develop eternally. No minute finds them in the state as the preceding minute left them. The past and the present mingle, the future is presently absorbed by both. The human intellect struggles against this uncomfortable theory, mere sojourners and wanderers as we are, we cling instinctively to that which we conceive to be stable and abiding. We like to fix all we can within some bound of time or space, to solidify our facts, to entrench ourselves behind a breast-work of ready-formed concepts. Bergson, however, sweeps away the landmarks by which, poor pilgrims of a day, we fain would guide our uncertain steps. He sees nothing ultimate but change; he will not even admit that there are things that change; change is, and that is all.

Commonsense appears to contradict him, we see all around us objects, the permanence of which we can easily verify by sight and by touch, a house, a field, a stone, some little common object which has been manufactured to minister to our need or to our pleasure. These bring us a comforting assurance that the bewildering state of instability and flux is the mere invention of a dreamer's brain. A moment's careful thought and the comfort slips from us. The invisible finger of decay is busy. The house is crumbling by infinitesimal degrees. The field changes from moment to moment, myriads of microscopic lives perish and renew themselves on its surface or beneath its soil. Our household treasures become worn and fall into disuse. So far do incontestable facts tally with theory, but the philosopher advances a step further, and assumes a principle beyond that which he is actually able to verify, and seeks to reveal to us the cosmic force in which this eternal restlessness has its being. He refuses to treat life as a mere abstraction, or to measure it by the standard of physiologists, who take but a circumscribed view of its activities. He assumes an original vital force which developes in widely divergent directions, an impetus which is a continuously creative process, working its way by means of constant renewal and rejection, by perpetual change. The vegetable world which absorbs such nourishment as comes its way; the animal who, taught by instinct moves freely in search of shelter, food, and a mate; man who exhibits instinct guided by reason, these display the divergencies of the life-force.

The superiority of human intellect is shown in two notable ways. In the first place man is tool-maker, he fashions implements for himself, he embodies his ideas, making them into a concrete something which is pressed into the service of utility. In the second place man is a thinking animal. He possesses the power of applying his experience and drawing deductions. He shapes his future movements by a series of logical conclusions. Consciously or unconsciously he marks out his course by the aid of past events. Above and beyond the intelligence which distinguishes man from brute creation, dwells a force which transcends all, a pulsation to which all conscious existence answers. No mere thought is adequate to realize the nature of Ultimate Being; that which Bergson terms "intuition," sympathetic insight reveals it to us. If we attempt to define it by means of plain words and sentences the fitful gleam, so suddenly perceived, is as suddenly lost to sight. Our encumbered human intelligence, by a mistaken effort at exactitude, renders its own vision dim. Bergson, like every other philosopher, is unable to furnish an answer to the questions "Whence?" and "Whither?" Whence the life-force emanates, and whither it is tending: the secret and eternal restlessness of the world, and the final product of its energy remain an unsolved enigma. Here and there we come upon some fragment, and fit it as best we may, to those already in our possession, but the other pieces are still to seek, the pieces by the help of which we shall be enabled to form into a connected whole the puzzle of the Universe.

TOBACCO AS AN INSECTICIDE. THE effort to obtain a cheap and effective insecticide for the fruit and hop gardens of England, and one that would prove equally efficacious as a sheep dip, has occupied the attention of the Wye College scientists for some time past, with the sanction of the Treasury and the approval of the Board of Agriculture. The experiments undertaken by the College included the growing of tobacco, and the results are most satisfactory. Even in 1910, which was a most unfavourable season for the leaf, there was a good return—80 lbs. of nicotine to the acre. In 1911, when the weather was all that could be desired, the crop surpassed expectation, as much as 150lbs. of nicotine was got per acre. Such bumper crops far exceed the minimum estimate of 100 or 120 lbs., as affording a reasonable profit to the grower. This return would provide nicotine at five shillings per ton, a price the farmer could afford to pay for the insecticide. The Wye College went thoroughly into the whole matter, studied the best soils, manures and general variations in cultivating the plant. The work of applying the nicotine went on in 1911 at the Woburn Fruit Farm and at other centres, and showed that it is one of the best protectors of fruit and hops against insect ravages. The cost of the tobacco wash is the one objection to its use. As long as the tobacco that gives the insecticide has to pay the heavy duty exacted from the plant when put to its ordinary use in pipes, cigars and cigarettes it cannot possibly pay to spray fruit trees and hop runners with it. The price becomes at once prohibitive. To obviate this objection the Wye College experts recommend that the leaf should be made useless for smoking purposes by treating it with strong denaturants. For this object sulphate of copper and sulphur are suggested. The latter ruins it for smoking and the former for any other illicit purpose. It is proposed that these denaturants should be spread on the green plants either before cutting or when the leaves are dried. Thus the Board of Revenue will not be sinned against. Some experiments showed that turpentine, with copper sulphate, formed the best denaturant, but here again the cost of the spirit shuts it out. It now only remains for the Board of Inland Revenue to see if it cannot combine tobacco duty interests with a "benevolence" to the fruit and hop cultivator of the best insecticide yet found. The Treasury has already agreed to the chief points in the proposal for utilising nicotine, on condition that the tobacco is denatured at the port of entry or in bond. It is, therefore, not unlikely that the insects that too often ruin the prospects of fruit and hops will have to render an account of their wrong-doing.

THE WAGON SHORTAGE. THE latest telegram from Karachi dealing with the trade of the port has a significant reference to the inadequacy of facilities for the transit of goods over railways. "Something like a quarter of million of tons are due to be shipped this month," the telegram declares, "but unless the railway can do better than it has done hitherto exporters are bound to have very considerable difficulty in fulfilling their engagements. Any delay in railing down produce is certain to aggravate the congestion of the port towards the end of the month when a rush of steamers is expected." We expect the local Chamber of Commerce have not failed to represent this serious matter to the Railway Board, whose files must ere this have been filled with bitter complaints from the great Indian trade centres. Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi between them represent the greatest export interests in India, and we hope now that the handicap imposed on our trade has been fully demonstrated to the higher altitudes, some steps will be taken to ameliorate the conditions. We are quite prepared to admit that the volume of trade in this country expands enormously year by year, and that the Railway authorities are faced by an ever-increasing problem; but we also contend that the subject of goods traffic has not hitherto been regarded with the importance it deserves, and, further, that if the controlling department continues to treat the matter in a trifling spirit they will be guilty of betraying a trust, and the betrayal will operate grievously on the people of this country.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. AS MIGHT have been anticipated the papers received by mail yesterday give up much space to matters connected with the "Titanic" disaster. Reports of the Washington proceedings, illustrations of what is "believed" to be the "indentical berg with which the great liner collided," and long lists of subscriptions to the relief funds—these for the most part filled the public interest for the week. Obituary notices of the late Mr. W. T. Stead continued to find room, and it is noteworthy that journals of all shades of opinion regard his death as the greatest individual loss to Englishmen incurred in the disaster. At the Free Church memorial service, held in Westminster Hall, the congregation included representatives of every walk in English life, while the messages of condolence and sympathy—which in many cases contained notes of personal grief—ranged from Her Majesty Queen Alexandra to the Premier of Bulgaria. The introduction in the Commons of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill was the event of the week in English politics and was preceded, and followed, by many notable presentations of the diverging points of view. A more personal note was sounded in the death of Mr. Justin McCarthy who, like his friend, Mr. Stead, has passed beyond the veil to rest after a strenuous and usefully spent life.

THE CRICKET SEASON. BOTH of the colonial teams visiting England have opened their programmes. The South Africans had for their opponents one of the weakest of the county sides so that their first victory can scarcely be taken as a real gauge of their strength. The Australians, on the other hand, were pitted against a much stronger combination, Nottinghamshire, and the Englishmen won. The Notts eleven are not nearly as strong as in the old days when Arthur Shrewsbury, the elder Gunn, and others were at their best, and some judges will believe that if the Australians fail against them, as they have failed, their chances of achieving much success during the tour are limited. Our visitors, of course, are severely handicapped for, although some of their friends claim that they are a formidable side, we know it is not as good as that which suffered defeat in their own country during last season. But be this as it may, that we are in for an interesting season is obvious, and profound interest will be taken in the fixtures of the three countries if only for the reason that the contests will partake of the character of a fight for Imperial supremacy, even if it be only in the field of sport.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Assaye", with the China and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

A SHARP shower of rain accompanied with hail fell in Poona for three-quarters of an hour yesterday evening. The rain was local and was due to a passing thunderstorm.

THE first educational tables of the Punjab census, just completed, show a very slight increase in literacy in the province. There has been an actual falling-off in male literates, but female literates increased by about sixty-six. The decrease in the male figures is probably due to the greater strictness on the part of enumerators in applying the test. The popularity of English education is shown by an increase of persons who are literate in English, both male and female, by about 25 per cent. The total number of literates (nearly 900,000) shows an increase of less than one thousand over the previous census. Hindus, 484,000 Mahomedans (93,000), Sikhs 169,000 and Christians 38,000.

THE Norwegian storthing has unanimously voted about £7,575 towards the cost of Captain Amundsen's forthcoming expedition to the North Pole.

MR. J. TWIGG having resigned his seat on the Madras Legislative Council, Mr. N. S. Brodie, I.C.S., Member of the Board of Revenue, has been nominated an Additional Member.

THE Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the creation of two additional permanent appointments of District Magistrates of the fourth grade for the Kistna District, with effect from the 3rd July.

THE German newspapers state that the "greatest aeroplane factory in the world" is about to begin operations at the Johannisthal near Berlin. It will be known as the Albatross Flying Machine Company, and its works, which will presently employ 400 workmen, will have a capacity of many machines a month.

An historical pageant is to be held in Bignor Park, Sussex, on July 10 and 11. It will represent incidents that have occurred in the immediate neighbourhood from the time of the Britons to the present century. Bignor is on the line of the old Roman Way called "Stane-street," and there are some fine remains there of a Roman villa, discovered about 100 years ago.

THE Congress of Orientalists in Athens is said to have been thoroughly successful. The largest number of papers were given in the sections devoted to Semitic languages, Islam, Greece and the East. Comparatively few papers were devoted to the Indian, Iranian and Indo-Chinese sections. The contributors included Dr. Grierson, who reported the progress of the Indian Linguistic Survey; Professor A. A. Macdonnell who described the collection of Sanskrit manuscripts recently acquired by the Bodleian Library; Mr. F. E. Pargiter, who read a paper on "Ancient Indian Genealogies"; Mr. T. Grabamo Bailey, who drew attention to the importance of some "Unknown Modern Indian Vernaculars"; and Professor Rhys Davids who spoke on the work of the Pali Text Society.

MR. JEKYL CHALMERS DUFF, a possible claimant to the Fife Earldom in the Irish Peerage held by the late Duke of Fife, writes to the *Daily Mail* correcting erroneous statements "from Melbourne, where he is at present living. I was born in India," he says, "educated in England at Rugby and by private tutors, and returned to India to join my father, Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel George Duff, who was in command of a Regiment in the Bombay Army. When the Mutiny broke out I joined the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry and served with it in 1857-59, chiefly in Gorakhpur and Oudh. My Regiment was brigaded with the Force under General Rowcroft, and favourably mentioned on various occasions. I was afterwards appointed a District Superintendent of Police, and retired in 1889. Since then I have been for many years in Victoria, but was never in the Australian Police."

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

### THE "TITANIC" AND HOME RULE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 26.

I have received from our venerable yet energetic friend, Sir George Birdwood, the following communication which, I think, will be read with interest by readers of the *Bombay Gazette* generally though some may not agree with all the trenchant conclusions he expresses with his characteristic independence and verve. He writes:—

"It is an ominous collocation, suggestive of the uncanny suspicion that the grant of Home Rule to Ireland may prove the destruction of the colossal Britannic Empire! As to the wreck of the 'Titanic,' they who go down to the sea in ships always carry their lives in their hands, and one of the deeply moving tragic touches of the stupendous catastrophe that has plunged the continents in a common grief is that up to the last moment none of the people on board the 'Titanic' seem to have recognised the overwhelming jeopardy in which they stood; and only gave up card-playing and singing and other customary gaieties of these trans-Atlantic voyages, in bare time to save any one of them from being engulfed with the foundering ship, a veritable floating and populous township. This fact immensely enhances the greatness of the disciplined courage they all shewed at once the full import of their danger was realised, and the chivalry of the men to a man, excepting a few Italians, insisting in the face of their own certain death on the women taking to the life-boats first. And then the band striking up, as the vessel was actually sinking: 'Nearer my God to Thee, Nearer to Thee! E'en though it be a cross, That raiseth me'—no Christian martyr singing at the stake ever went to death more gloriously! It recalls the wreck of the 'Birkenhead' troopship going down with all her colours flying and the regimental band playing 'God save the Queen'! As to 'the mystery' of the 'unsinkable' ship sinking, I take it that the 'Titanic' before she bumped against that towering iceberg had run over a 'calf' iceberg, or half sunken iceberg, and that it ripped the plates one after another, off all her watertight compartments, from stem to stern; and that this in fact was what sunk her, and not the glancing blow against the visible iceberg.

MR. SENATOR SMITH.

"The manner in which the enquiry in America into the circumstances of the wreck is being conducted is disgraceful to the Government of the United States. It makes one despair of democracy. Here are a people of the same phlegmatic race as the Germans and ourselves and inheritors of all our traditions of the equitable administration of justice, allowing a Mr. Senator Smith, in the very height of popular excitement and indeed frenzy, over this terrible enquiry, to intensify the terrors of it, by treating Mr. Ismay and others as if they were criminal malefactors caught red-handed, and to be forthwith hounded to their death. But it is only another illustration of the fact, long ago dealt with by the German ethnologist Blumenbach, that the Anglo-Saxon or Germanic races rapidly degenerate in America, that is 'creolise;' a 'Creole' not being a mixed breed, but simply the descendant born in America 'anywhere within the latitude of the Spanish main' of pure European parents on both sides. This excitable historical temperament is the first symptom of their creolisation or degeneracy and within three or four degenerations it shows itself more obviously in the physical degradation of the race. This is the explanation of Negro 'lynchings' and burnings in the United States, and of the way in which in certain of the States the English race is lapsing into absolute savagery. The only parts of America which can support the Northern races of Europe, Teutonic and Scandinavian in their native purity, are Canada and Patagonia. The Canadians are the cream of the new world and they are sure to rise to the top, that at least!

HOME RULE.

"Passing to 'Home Rule'—it will pass: and without any great disturbances even in Ulster. 'Home Rule' is played out, that is all 'the sting is out of it.' It no longer means disloyalty to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Ireland is now too prosperous, and happy for that. It's the happiest portion of the United Kingdom and the very best place in it for Anglo-Indian officials to settle in when retiring from the public service, and your children can be better educated for the British Civil Service and the Army (not the Navy) in Dublin, than anywhere else in the world. The Bill, with a few amendments possibly will pass, and will be accepted by the Nationalists unreservedly and honestly, without any *arriere pensee*. They are wearied out by their own agitation of the past forty years, and their only desire is 'to save their faces'—and fall into line with the mass of their countrymen' who have for years past given up all desire for Home Rule, as a revolt against the Imperial rule of Great Britain.

"But Ulster? Well, this time Ulster won't fight, and Ulster will be right. Ulster is even more prosperous than the rest of Ireland and the 'Orangemen' of Ulster are now little more than a sect of religious 'mugwamps', of whom the more respectable men of the colour are thoroughly ashamed. Remember also the history of the "Orangeman." Their centre is Armagh: and they began as disreputably as the Nationalists, and did infinite harm to Ireland. Gradually as they got their way, and prospered they became a respectable political party in Ireland generally on the side of good order; but as a political party they are to-day played out just as much as the Nationalists; and both parties will, I hope, disappear under Home Rule for enduring good to old Ireland. I speak with some knowledge of Ireland, for like so many 'true born Britons'-(I am referring to Swift's 'Ode')—I am not only a Dutchman and a Frenchman, but—for my *fourth* quartering, an Irishman, and of County Cork!"

Is not Sir George a little hard in making the "Government of the United States" responsible for the excessive zeal and intemperate action of Senator Smith? As Viscount Morley said in the House of Lords yesterday this is not a Government inquiry, but an inquiry by the Senate. He added:—"The Executive Government have, I think, nothing whatever to do with it." It is satisfactory to learn that although the high-handed proceedings of the Michigan Senator are to the liking of the New York Yellow Press all the best elements in the United States are disgusted and would like Mr. Smith to be muzzled.

THE PROPOSED BRITISH INQUIRY.

There has been a complete revulsion of feeling here with regard to the Senate Committee. When we first heard of its appointed we thought it a natural and useful thing. The dead-set against Mr. Ismay and the other indications of bias have changed all that. Before Senator Smith made himself so offensive I happened to meet in Whitehall a responsible official in one of the great departments and we conversed for a few minutes about the only subject that people are still talking about. "I am very glad," he said, "that the Americans have taken the matter up, for I am afraid that we shall have a whitewashing inquiry on this side." This was previous to the welcome announcement that the inquiry will be conducted by Lord Mersey than whom there is no more qualified man in the country nor one who may be more trusted to discharge his duties as Special Commissioner without fear, favour or affection. The same suspicion manifested itself in the House of Commons at first. Mr. Buxton, the president of the Board of Trade, was I must say, partly to blame at all events for the hostility displayed towards him in various parts of the House at question time on Monday. He was asked *inter alia* what steps were being taken to see that the surviving members of the crew and those of the passengers returning to England do not disperse before they can give evidence. This thing, as we know, does occur sometimes. Mr. Buxton rather increased the exasperation by pleading that he had no power to subpœna the passengers and crew. "But," said Mr. Will Crooks, "has not this House the same power to compel the attendence of witnesses as the American Senate? Surely we have as much right—nay more right than they have—to compel the attendance of witnesses." "We have no such power," replied Mr. Buxton. "Then ask the House to give it to you," bluntly rejoined Mr. Crooks. Finally, that member in consequence of what he called the "unsatisfactory"-replies of Mr. Buxton asked leave to move the adjournment of the House to call attention to an urgent matter of definite importance, namely, the necessity of the Board of Trade taking immediate steps to secure that the officers, crew, and passengers of the "Titanic," now on their way to this country, may be available as witnesses for any official inquiry that may be held. To secure this permission it is necessary that 40 members should rise in their places. More than forty rose and they were not all on one side of the House. However when the motion came on later in the evening Mr. Buxton was able to give more information about the inquiry including the name of the Special Commissioner and Mr. Crooks was appeased. The House generally seemed to be equally persuaded with the plans of the Government, though Sir Henry Dalziel and Mr. Alpheus Morton dissented, holding that in the unprecedented circumstances it would have been better to entrust the investigation to a Committee. But they did not agree as to the composition of such a Committee. Sir Henry Dalziel wanted some commercial men and a representative of the crew. Mr. Morton wanted a Committee of the House. Without any reflection on Lord Mersey, perhaps the most suitable tribunal would be one composed of three Judges on the lines of the celebrated Parnell Commission.

CINDERELLA OF INDIAN PROVINCES.

The Indian Section of the Royal Society of arts is to be congratulated on the really fine paper on the "Central Provinces" read yesterday afternoon to a very distinguished audience by Sir John O. Miller. I have only space here to refer to one of the many suggestive subjects dealt with by Sir John. It is often said, he observed, that the great need of India is expansion of its industries so as to secure diversity of employment. In the Central Provinces, he believes, the expansion to be proceeding as rapidly as is desirable; too great and too sudden a change in economic conditions is to be deprecated. There is no longer a surplus population dependent on emigration and the deserted sheds of the coolie recruiters tell of the disappearance of a once remunerative occupation. The rapid emergence of the ordinary labourer from a condition that gave him a fair subsistence to one of comparative comfort or even of comparative affluence and from a state almost of servitude to one of freedom can hardly fail to have a profound effect on the constitution and character of Indian Society. Among the signs of adaptability to modern conditions and readiness to take advantage of new openings he referred to the establishment of independent medical practitioners in the towns; and even in the large villages and in the acceptance by educated men of posts in the manufactories.

There are many papers read before learned and scientific societies which are of chief value for the discussion they evolve, while yet others of a high order do not readily lend themselves to discussion. The paper read by Sir John O. Miller was fortunate in every aspect—valuable in its contents, pleasing in its lantern illustrations, and provocative of a valuable and wholly friendly discussion. This was opened by the Rt. Hon'ble Lord MacDonnell, who as a previous Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, made a most appropriate chairman. Lord MacDonnell remarked that the audience would agree with him as to the great interest of the paper and the value of the index it afforded to the country. He endorsed all that the author had said as to its picturesqueness, and of its free and open life. No part of India offered equal facilities for sport His (the chairman's) first great hunting expedition was with a chief forest officer who in one case in clearing a district of tigers had killed one tiger per diem for several consecutive months. The old Gond school of architecture whose carved temples had been so well illustrated in Sir John's picture was characterized by solidity if not by grace of architecture. Great racial complexity was a special feature of the provinces. In older days, these highlands of India had been the last refuge of aboriginal tribes who still lived their old lives practically uninfluenced by the conditions of civilization now existing side-by-side; with these as leaders the Gond tribes were absolutely fearless. Owing to sparsity of population it had not been necessary to interfere in any degree with the free enjoyment of forest products according to their ancient rights. The great necessity of the provinces lay in the need for more roads.

LAND STATEMENT.

Passing on to the question of Land Settlements it must be borne in mind that rates of revenue could not be properly compared solely as to their incidence per acre here or per acre in another province. For instance, in the Central Provinces this was between eight pence and nine pence—in Berar it was two shillings. Yet the very productive soil of the latter produced crops of much higher value per acre than the millets and inferior grains of the Central Provinces. Berar cultivators who grew the highest grade of cotton in India could afford to pay more. The British Government had been charged with fixing land revenues at an extortionate value. Lord Curzon's investigation completely answered and refuted such charges and in no country in the world are claims on the cultivator assessed with greater equity than in India. Sir John Miller had referred to the sufferings of the people through famine in these provinces in 1895-1900, and he could not agree with Sir John that each famine brought its own difficulties and questions. He (Lord MacDonnell) summarized the conclusion as to the ground principles of famine relief as affording means of earning a livelihood. With regard to the changes which had come over the Central Provinces, it was possible that a council might be elected there as Indian administration was tending in this direction. The people in the Central Provinces were still in a backward state of natural development, and not ready for an Executive Council. But in these

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.)

# THE HOME RULE BILL.

## SECOND READING PASSED BY MAJORITY OF 101.

### Liberal M. P. Wants Separate Ulster Parliament.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 9.

Resuming the debate on the Home Rule Bill this evening, Mr. Redmond said that, underlying all the arguments against the Bill was the assumption that all parties to the new Treaty would be animated by bad feeling and malice, instead of by a desire to make the best of things.

Why was this malicious folly attributed to Irishmen when it was never committed in any other section of the Empire to which Home Rule had been granted?

It would be Ireland's highest interest to safeguard her Constitution, to work it with moderation and success and, for the first time in her history, to do her utmost to promote the unity and prosperity of the Empire.

He believed all old party divisions would quickly disappear. Responsibility would have a steadying, moderating effect upon men of all political views. Nationalists in Ireland, America and the Dominions had accepted the Bill as a final settlement.

From the point of view of foreign policy and military strength the Bill was the most urgent step they could take to safeguard Great Britain's future to ensure solidarity of the Empire and remove the obstacle in the way of a natural understanding with the great English-speaking Republic.

LATER

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Home Rule Bill by 372 votes to 271.

LONDON, MAY 10.

At a later stage of the debate, the Hon. C. Russell, (Liberal, South Salford) said that the Protestants of Ireland were prepared to acquiesce in Home Rule. The present minority of Protestants in Ulster who were opposed to Home Rule was growing. Mr. Russell ridiculed the notion that Ulster would fight.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald (Labour, Leicester) sympathised with the religious prejudices of the Protestants in Ulster, but said that the Protestant workers there were beginning to discover that the present agitation had more of an economic than a religious character. In Belfast, ascendancy, nowadays, was over labour, not over Catholics. The Bill would strip the veil from the enemies of Labour responsible for the Orange agitation and prove an enormous gain to the Trade Unionists.

Sir George Kemp (Liberal, Manchester, N. W.) opposed the Bill. He said he would have supported it if Ulster had been allowed a separate Parliament.

Sir Gilbert Parker (Unionist, Gravesend) referring to the resolutions in favour of Home Rule passed by the Overseas Legislatures, thought they had misunderstood Ireland's position. Moreover, they had in their eye the value of the Irish vote in their own domains. Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Samuel, he said, had misled the House when they said that Ireland's position was analogous to that of South Africa. He was astonished that the Nationalists were willing to accept a subordinate position for the province.

Sir Gilbert added, "If Natal would attempt to stand out of the Union of South Africa, the reply of the latter would be, 'You shall not go.'"

Mr. R.V Robert Harcourt (Liberal, Montrose Burghs) advised Ulster to profit by the example of Natal and to negotiate. It would be more effectual than revolvers.

### The Leaders' Duel.

Mr. Bonar Law, said it was impossible to maintain this part of the Federal system when the Government were destroying unity by establishing a separate custom-house within the United Kingdom and disregarding the Colonial practice. When the States of Australia were federated, said Mr. Bonar Law, New South Wales recognised the necessity of abandoning Free Trade principles. It was nonsense to talk of legal safeguards; such safeguards existed in the case of the Dominions, but no Government would dream of exercising them. "No Dominion would allow us to exercise them" he added.

Mr. Bonar Law proceeded to an exhaustive criticism of the financial provisions. He ridiculed Mr. Asquith's expression, "Ireland will be united by a cash nexus" in view of the ridicule Mr. Asquith had poured on the idea of material interests consolidating the Empire. In the case of the Colonies, such things were "sordid bonds."

Mr. Bonar Law asked, "Are the Irish different from the Colonies?" He considered the community of economic interests one of the strongest ties of nationality, but in this case the financial clauses teemed with subjects of friction and were wholly based on the principle of the British Government acting solely as a tax-collector. Ministers, he said, were fond of dwelling on the Colonial example, especially that provided by South Africa, but both races in South Africa desired the Union. Ulster could not be compared with Natal, which had agreed to wait till the Referendum had been taken.

Mr. Bonar Law concluded, "If there had been a minority in South Africa, so homogeneous and so strong that no power in South Africa could have compelled it to obey, would we have passed a Bill or sent British soldiers to enforce acceptance! That was the only analogy."

Mr. Asquith, replying, said no serious attempt had been made in debate to meet his argument, which was based on the character and persistence of the Irish demands. Such demand any Parliament was bound to assent to, subject to safe-guards for minorities and Imperial supremacy. The British people refused to be frightened from doing that which they believed to be just by the language of intimidation as regarded Ulster.

### Outside the House.

LATER.

A large number of members of the House of Commons in Palace Yard, and a crowd outside, gave Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond an ovation on their departure from the Commons yesterday. Many sang "A Nation once Again."

The greatest efforts were made by the Government to secure a majority of over a hundred at the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. The Opposition voted in full strength, except for five members who "paired."

Sir Clifford Cory (Liberal), voted against the Bill, while Sir George Kemp, (Liberal), abstained. Only three Nationalists were absent; two of them were in Australia and one was ill.

The "O'Brienites" voted with the majority. Four Liberals have not been accounted for.

# THE WEYMOUTH REVIEW.

## King George Makes a Trip in a Submarine.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PORTLAND. MAY 9.

King George, to-day, made a voyage in a submarine. The craft sailed under the water for two miles.

The fog continues and, so far, the principal manœuvres have been impossible.

LONDON, MAY 10.

In spite of the fog King George, on board the "Neptune," accompanied the first and second battle squadrons off Weymouth yesterday. Squadron firing was impossible as also was the testing of the "Orion's" guns, but the "Neptune" practised with her twelve-inch guns.

The feature of the visit has been the flights of aviators, especially those made by the hydro-aeroplane which had not been used before May 3rd. It made most successful flights rising from land and water and also from the platform of a warship. It is able to carry a ton weight and those on board have been able to see rocks beneath the sea.

# A NEW NAVAL RESERVE.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Admiralty is forming a reserve of men under the age of 32. This reserve will be immediately available in case of emergency.

# THE OPPOSITION PARTIES.

## Amalgamation of Unionists and Conservatives.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Representative conferences of Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists, to-day, decided to amalgamate.

The Duke of Abercorn, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Halsbury, Lord Londonderry, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Walter Long, Lord Lansdowne the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and other prominent politicians attended the conferences. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain wrote approving the scheme.

# EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

## Appeal to Complete Sum of £250,000.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Mr. Ford, Secretary of the Eurasian Education Fund, in a letter to the *Times*, says that although the efforts to raise £250,000 have been enthusiastically met by all who know the people on whose behalf he is acting, the general public have hardly responded as it was hoped they would.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has written to Mr. Ford warmly supporting the claim of Europeans and Eurasians in India for adequate help in the religious upbringing of their children, the consequences of neglecting which may be terrible. The time has come, the Archbishop says, when the apathy of England must be ended.

# EXPORT DUTIES.

## Questions Regarding Straits and Burma Proposals.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Colonel Seely, replying to Sir John Jardine, in the House of Commons, this evening, said Mr. Harcourt had heard nothing of any proposal on the part of the Government of the Straits Settlements to put an export tax on rubber. No tax could be imposed without an ordinance of the Colonial Legislature.

Mr. Montagu, replying to the same Member, said the Government of Burma had no power to levy an export duty on rice without the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council. The proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor for the duty would require the most careful consideration.

# MIXED MARRIAGES.

## Reichstag Demands a Bill for German Protectorates.

BRELIN, MAY 10.

The resolution of the Reichstag demanding a Bill to validate marriages between whites and natives in German Protectorates was passed by a combination of Clericals and Socilalists.

# THE SYNDICALISTS.

## Mann Sentenced to Six Months' Imprisonment.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Tom Mann, who was arrested in March last, has been sentenced to six months in the second division for inciting soldiers to mutiny.

# OUR "HOARDED WEALTH."

LONDON, MAY 9.

Replying to Sir John Rees, Mr. Montagu said there was no reason to attribute the alleged tendency of the Indian people to hoard gold to the increase in duty on imported silver. Both the world price of silver and the exchange with China had improved since the increase. There was no intention to reconsider the duty.

# COUNT METTERNICH.

BERLIN, MAY. 9.

Count Metternich has tendered his resignation which has been accepted. It appears that he wished to resign a year ago, but postponed action for various reasons, one of which was the Coronation.

# DUTCH MINISTER RESIGNS.

THE HAGUE, MAY 10.

Vice-Admiral Wentholt, Minister of Marine, has resigned.

**The seventh triennial election for the Mysore Representative Assembly are directed to be held this year begining on the 1st of June.**

# SITUATION IN PERSIA.

## Threatened Raids by Hostile Tribesmen.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, MAY 9.

The situation in Kerman is menacing. A large force of hostile tribesmen are expected to enter the town to-day. British subjects, as a precaution, intend to take shelter in the Consulate.

The Persian Government is not inclined to regard the situation very seriously.

Fighting between the rival sections of the Kashgais is reported from Fars.

Telegraphic communication with India is almost entirely interrupted owing to brigands cutting the wires.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

With reference to the report sent by Reuter from Persia of unrest in Kerman, it appears that a local rebellion has commenced against the Persian Governor-Ganeral of that place. The rebels, who appear to belong to the lower orders of the people, allege that Persia is being partitioned between Great Britain and Russia and that they are collecting revenue so that it may not fall into the hands of the masters of the country.

The Persian Governor-General has decided to seek safety in flight and the local Parsee and Hindu traders with some friendly Khana have taken refuge in the British Consulate.

No serious danger, however, is apprehended, and now that the Governor-General has taken himself off, the matter will probably quiet down.

# MR. ASQUITH.

## Likely to Visit Malta to Meet Lord Kitchener.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 10.

The *Times* says it is understood that Mr. Asquith will visit Malta at Whitsuntide to meet Lord Kitchener.

# RACING AT HOME.

## Kempton Jubilee Handcap—Probable Starters.

[BY SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, MAY 9.

The following are the probable starters for the Kempton Jubilee Handicap :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Adam Bede. | Mustapha. |
| Bachelor's Hope. | Protestant Boy. |
| Cyllius. | St. Girous. |
| Cyrano. | Sir Martin. |
| Desman. | St. Crispin. |
| Donnithorne. | The Spy. |
| Drinmore. | Trepida. |
| Hornet's Beauty. | Uncle Pat. |
| Lonawand. | Whiskbroom. |
| Lycaon. | Wise Symon. |
| Merry Task. | Wolfeland. |

# RAILWAY CONGESTION.

## Serious Situation on the East Indian Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 10.

The congestion of railway traffic at Chandausi and Umballa, to which the Karachi Chamber of Commerce have called attention, is understood to be due to a rush of export trade from the Oudh and Rohilkhand system. The East Indian Railway stopped all booking to Howrah on the 23rd, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th and 29th of April owing to local congestion at their terminus in Calcutta and hence lines north of the Ganges had to direct their trade to the North Western system *via* Umballa.

# FRONTIER PROBLEMS.

## The "Pioneer's" Criticism of the Radical Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 10.

The *Pioneer* says.—We are sorry to have to confirm the news received from Dibrugarh that the post of Rotunin the Abor country is not to be maintained. The presumption that its abandonment is due to orders from the Home Government may be accepted as correct and thus we have another instance of ineptitude with which Frontier problems are now dealt with by a Radical Government which ignores alike the considerations of Imperial policy and local requirements."

# HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

## A Notable Plea for Indian Women.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 10.

The Social Conference resumed its sitting to-day at Kumbakonam. The Hon. Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer moved a resolution that the "permanent progress of Indian society was not possible without the further spread of female education." In an eloquent speech he said at the present day even orthodox Hindu opinion was in favour of female education. Everywhere it was recognised that for the prosperity of the country, education of women should be carried on side by side with that of men. The question, however, was what kind of education should be imparted to women. He did not think it would do to educate Indian women to become window smashers and hooligans. What was necessary was education in Indian literature and Sanskrit. This would in no way unsex Indian women, and the late Sister Nivedita, in whose untimely death the country had suffered irreparable loss, had entertained the same view.

Other resolutions passed referred to the desirability of encouraging readmission into the pale of Hindu society of those seeking readmission after conversion to other faiths, the disfigurement of widows, especially in the matter of child widows, and the amelioration of the present condition of widows. The importance of starting widows' homes was emphasized especially since the joint family system in the country was getting uprooted on all sides.

# THE CHINESE IN TIBET.

## Ejectment via India Demanded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The news has been received from Tibet that fighting at Lhassa has ceased and that negotiations have been reopened there between the contending forces, the Tibetans having failed to eject the Chinese from the strong position they occupied. The Chinese Amban at first held out for permission for himself and his men to retain their arms and retire to China via Eastern Tibet. The Tibetans however insisted that they should give up their weapons and proceed via India as in the case of the Chinese at Gyantse and Shigatse and the negotiations to this basis are now proceeding.

# CABULI RIOT IN CALCUTTA.

## Many Hurt and Seriously Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

A serious Cabuli riot took place yesterday in Circular Road between two factious parties, one coming from Cabul town itself and another from the interior. The first party insisted on the other confining their money-lending transactions within certain limits. This led to ill-feeling between the two factions. Yesterday the members of the two gangs, numbering over fifty, met at a tea shop and after an exchange of abuse, lathies, crowbars and pitchforks began to be freely used. The police appeared on the scene and arrested 17 men and sent to hospital twenty-two injured, two of whom were severely injured and little hopes are entertained of their recovery.

The rioters were placed before the Fifth Magistrate to-day. The case was adjourned for further enquiry.

# E. B. S. RAILWAY.

## Progress of Improvements and Extensions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

Schemes for the improvement and extension of the E.B.S, Railway announced some months ago have been considerably modified. The project for the new station at Sealdah has been stopped for the present, but sanction is to be applied for for the construction of suburban platforms, six in number, to relieve the congestion in the main station. Sanction is also to be sought for the erection of a new bridge over the canal which will enable goods and passenger traffic to be entirely separated as far as Naihati. In connection with the project for remodelling the Sealdah and Beliaghata yards a considerable amount of preliminary work has been done. Land has been acquired at the cost of over eight lakhs. A tank has been filled at a cost of Rs. 3,96,000 and a new bridge built costing Rs. 3,04,559. Beliaghata station is to be brought close up to Sealdah and a new goods station is to be built.

# SUIT AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 10.

This afternoon before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, a case came up for hearing which arose out of the last Tibet Mission. This was a suit brought by a contractor named Jogendra Nath Pal against the Secretary of State for the recovery of Rs. 10.488. The plaintiff alleged he carried stores from Siliguri to different stations for use of the force accompanying the Tibet mission. He was paid from time to time and the a mount claimed was still due from the defendant. On the question of jurisdiction the case was adjourned.

# "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major General W. R. Birdwood becomes Quarter Master General in India vice General Kitson gazetted Divisional Commander.

Major Carwithin, Cantonment Magistrates Department, has six months' leave and Captain Woodword one year's leave.

Major T. E. Scott, 57th Wild's Horse, is gazetted Lt.-Colonel.

Major General Gray is granted good service pension of £100 per annum and General Scalton £50.

Lt.-Colonel D. C. Phillot retires from the service.

Colonel Reeves, I. M. S., retires from the service

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Cameron and C. C. Footner are appointed Sub.-Lieuts.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Shamsul Huda resigns his appointment as additional member of the Council.

Sir Edward Baker's resignation of the Indian Civil Service is gazetted.

Captain A. W. Greig, I. M. S., temporarily joins the Jail Department in the Punjab.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Smeatham, I. C. S., Assistant Accountant General, has six months' leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Maxwell having been placed on special duty, Mr. Harrison, Postmaster General, officiates in the special 1st Grade; Mr. Hutchinson in the 1st grade, and Mr. Sheridan, 2nd grade. Mr. Sams will however act in the 1st grade of P. M. G. pending the return of Mr. Hutchinson from leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lt. Robinson, 1-7 Gurkhas, is appointed officiating Adjutant, Mekran Levy Corps.

Lt.-Col. Impey, officiates as Resident of Baroda vice Col. Cobb on ten months' leave.

Lt. Col. C. H. Prichard is posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

Col. C. B. Rawlinson is appointed Resident, 2nd class, vice Mr. Bunbury.

Col. Showers officiates as Resident of Nepal vice Col. Manners Smith on leave.

Mr. Whitty, Collector of Bombay, is posted to Calcutta vice Mr. Eccles transferred to Bombay.

Mr. L. Truninger is appointed Director of Telegraphs, 4th grade, vice Mr. Leslie retired.

Mr. R. Graham of James Finlay and Co., becomes a member of the Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. Fraser.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. K. Robertson, Executive Engineer, is transferred to the Lower Ganges Fridge.

The survey of Jullunder City, Nakodar Railway Survey on 5-6 gauge is sanctioned to distance of 20 miles.

# MADRAS CONFERENCE.

## More Indians Asked to be Employed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 10.

The Provincial Conference reassembled at Kumbakonam to-day when Mr. K. R. Guruswamy Iyer moved that this conference records its emphatic opinion that the present differentiation of the civil services should be changed into :—

The Imperial service recruited in India mainly from India is opposed to the declarations made in the statutes of 1833 and 1870 and the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 and that such differentiation should be abolished as early as possible and that Indians should be afforded equal opportunities with Europeans for appointments to posts now reserved for Imperial by the holding of simultaneous examinations in England and India under conditions calculated to secure the best men for the posts;

(2) That as long as the present institution of the Provincial Service continues at least one half of District Judges, Under-Secretaries to Government and a third of Collectors and District Magistrates shall be allotted to the Provincial Service, and that Indians should be more largely employed in higher ranks of special departments such as Public Works, Salt and Abkari, Forest, Survey, Settlement, Post, Telegraph, Police and Customs and that recruitment to the executive branch should be by means of competitive examinations, not more than one-fourth of the appointments in a year being by promotion from lower ranks;

(3) That a member of the Board of Revenue and a Secretary to Government should be appointed from among Indians of proved merit and ability.

The next resolution placed on record the regret that non-official members of the local Legislative Council are not allowed full opportunities either in the Finance Committee or when the revised financial statement comes before the Council for the discussion of financial proposals of the year and requests the Government to furnish them with all information in their possession regarding every item of revenue and expenditure entered in the budget open to discussion by the Legislative Council under rule 11 for discussion of the financial statement and, if necessary, have the rule modified so as to allow of such discussion.

# DEVOLUTION IN INDIA.

## Extended Powers to be Given to Local Governments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The General Delegation Bill which the late Sir John Jenkins introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council may now be regarded as finally dropped, and the Government of India are now considering the best way of conferring extended powers upon provincial Governments. There is the alternative of the enactment of a General Decentralisation Act or Acts. These would contain in schedules the sections of all the specific Acts in which it is desired to forego the necessity of previous sanction to administrative acts by the Government of India to substitute; the local Government to the Government of India as the executive authority which can take action in certain cases. Similarly to substitute for a local Government a Board of Revenue or other subordinate authority and so on the Government of India's new scheme will be sent to the Secretary of State for his approval and then legislative action will be taken.

# PROVINCIAL CHANGES.

## Amendment of Council Regulations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

In consequence of the creation of Legislative Councils in Bihar, Assam and Central Provinces the regulations governing the composition and working of the Imperial Council will come up for revision and opportunity may be taken to go into the whole question of the Council regulations and modify them in the light of past experience,

A scheme for the future administration of Delhi by the Government of India has been drawn here and is under consideration. The formation of the Delhi Board is also engaging attention. The date for the taking over of the new capital by the Supreme Government will be settled as soon as the site for the permanent capital is selected. The Home experts are expected to arrive at Simla almost immediately.

# BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC ADVICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The following officials will come to Simla to attend the meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice in India next week :—Mr. Coventry, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India; Col. Peace, Principal, Lahore Veterinary College; Dr. Annandale, Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta, Mr. Hayden, Director, Geological Survey of India, and Major Gaze, Director, Botanical Survey and Secretary to the Board. The other members of the Board are already in Simla, namely Colonel Burrard, Surveyor-General of India, and Dr. Walker, Director General of Observatories in India.

# NEW MYSORE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 10.

The Mysore Government have sanctioned the proposal of the Kolar District Board to raise the amount of their loan for the construction of a raiway from Bawringpett Junction to Kolar town from three or four lakhs have been already raised and the Government have guaranteed 4 per cent interest on the actual expenditure for 25 years. The distance in ten miles, the estimate for the narrow gauge being four lakhs and that for the metre gauge five lakhs, but the question of gauge is to be separately considered.

The Government of India have directed the following honours and salutes are to be accorded to Field Marshall Sir W. Nicholson, G. C. B., during his stay in India :—(1) Guard of Honour 100 rank and file with a Captain in command, two subaltern officers, a proportion of sergeants and regimental band on first arrival in and final departure from India; (2) a salute of 19 guns on arrival at and departure from military stations in the warrant of precedence. Sir W. Nicholson's position will be immediately below that assigned to the ordinary members of the Governor General's Council.

# THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

## Reform of Abkari Act in the Bombay Presidency.

### MEMBER CHARGED WITH INCONSISTENCY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 10.

The Council resumed its sittings at Government House, His Excellency the Governor taking the chair.

The Council proceeded to consider the Abkari Act (amendment) Bill the debate of which was postponed at the last meeting.

After the delivery of Sir Richard Lamb's introductory speech the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas opened the discussion by pointing out discrepancies between the provisions of the Act and the report of the Abkari Committee which was appointed by the Government and sat in Bombay some two or three years ago. However, he approved its general principles and supported the first reading.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gocaldas Parekh objected very seriously to the action on the ground that it brought too large a number of substances and processes within the purview of the Act. It enumerates exhaustively every article which could be regarded as liquor and then empowered the Government to declare any other article to be liquor. He understood that the reason given for this, was that the Government might have power to bring under the Act substances about which it might be doubtful whether they were liquor. This seemed to him quite unnecessary and to provide far too wide an interpretation. Again, he considered that under this Bill the liberty of the subject was considerably curtailed. Excessive powers were given to the Abkari Department while the Bill proposed that judicial cases might be put into the hands of officers for settlement who would not command the same respect for independence and honesty as the officers to whom, till now, decisions under the Abkari Act had been left. He declared that the Bill empowered an Abkari officer to arrest and detain a man for any length of time. Till now Abkari offences had not been triable by officers under the rank of second-class magistrates, while this Act empowered such cases to be tried by a third-class magistrate who may be so empowered by the District Magistrate. Many of such officers were minor officials with salaries from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60, who were not men of independence and would be apt to think that their promotion and advancement depended on their carrying out of the wishes of revenue officers.

The Hon'ble Mr. Karandikar said it was rightly claimed that this Bill embodied the best principles of the additions which had been made to other provincial Acts passed since the last Bambay Act became law.

CASE FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Curtis replied in detail to the criticisms of the previous speakers, and pointed out that the Bill did not follow closely the results of the Excise Commission because its report was issued six years ago, and in the interval much fresh and valuable experience had been gained. He remarked that the Act was passed thirty-four years ago when it was the pioneer legislation on this subject in India. Thirty-five years had indicated many directions in which amendment must be made and, consequently, they had an Act bristling with small changes and extremely difficult to follow. He accused the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh, who at the last meeting had delivered a burning speech in favour of local option, of inconsistency. The principle underlying the liability of the owner of land for duty on toddy trees was one which was as old as Roman Law. It was impossible in large areas of toddy trees, for local officers to attempt to prevent offences by trespassers. Mr. Parekh's suggestion for the prevention of sale to children could be dealt with by inserting a proviso in licenses, and sales to women might similarly be dealt with. As to the additional powers proposed to be extended to Abkari officers, he said the department had been reorganised and was now thoroughly efficient: the change was proposed in the interests of the accused. Many of these cases were extremely small and it was not desirable that accused persons should be retained in custody while waiting for a police officer to investigate their cases. He was surprised to hear that lower subordinate officers had retrograded since 1878. If so it was a very grave commentary on the system of education. As a matter of fact he believed they had considerably improved in education and moral standard, and he thought it would be much to the benefit of the accused that cases should be tried by these officers instead of keeping them waiting for a first or second-class officer who, at times, might be away from Thana. The fact that such powers would not be exercised by all third-class magistrates, but only such as were selected by the District Magistrate, was a sufficient safeguard of the accused against oppression.

Concluding, Mr. Curtis ventured to think the Act was a good one which would place the Bombay Abkari law in the position it formerly held, that of being the best in India.

Sirdar Modi Davar urged the recasting rather than the amendment of the Act and the creation of one consolidated Abkari Code.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad supported Mr. Parekh's contentions and then proceeded to criticize small details of the Bill.

A SUGGESTION.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr suggested for consideration by the Select Committee whether the powers of arrest and immediate placing of the accused before a Magistrate might with advantage be given to selected officers only, At the outset they must remember that they were legisiating for an advancing people, and it would be wrong to assume that there would be no raising of moral stardards. Government, on the other hand, were doing their best to increase the *morale* of the service by increasing their pay, and on the other hand he thought they might consider that there would be a general expression of public opinion against corruption and oppression.

They were merely applying to Abkari officers powers which had for years been enjoyed in the Salt Department and had there worked very satisfactorily. He thought the direct passage of an accused before a Magistrate without any intermediary procedure was a safeguard for him rather than an opportunity for oppression, and he saw no reason why such cases should not be satisfactorily disposed of by third class magistrates.

INDIAN SUPPORT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmad said the criticism of the third-class magistrates by honourable members did grave injustice to the claims of Indians to a wider share in the Administration and Judiciary.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sheppard pointed out that the third-class Magistrate was not only a Magistrate. He had passed through several lower grades and was already an officer of trust before he became a magistrate. When it was argued that on his work as a magistrate would depend his future it should be remembered that it would not affect his whole career, but only the question of promotion to be second or first-class Magistrate. Nor could it affect him even so far, unless a whole series of cases could be produced against him. Therefore, he saw no reason why third-class magistrates should be distrusted. Second and first-class magistrates were officers who were frequently on tour and thus it would be a great advantage to persons whose cases required to be dealt with rapidly and without undue delay that they should go before third-class Magistrates. The suggestion that Abkari officers might retain people in custody for an undue period did not seem to him to be warranted for. If he understood the exact powers now enjoyed by the police, which were to be given to Abkari officers, the Criminal Procedure Code provided that persons could not remain in custody for more than twenty-four hours.

Sir Richard Lamb said he would be strongly opposed to the proposal that the whole Act should be recast. The present Bill only sought to effect an improvement of details, and did not extend in any way the principles of the Act or of the Abkari administration. If he had not been convinced of the advanced calibre of Abkari officers, which had been obtained during the last eight years, he would never have proposed that they should have increased powers. He had not much sympathy with the attitude of mind which measured trustworthiness and competency of a man by the amount of his salary. However, he thought the point raised by Mr. Orr was fair and the Select Committee would consider whether the proposed powers could more advantageously be given to all sub-inspectors or to selected officers only. He himself had seen the departmental difficulties which the present system created in Bombay. Mr. Curtis had mentioned a similar difficulty in railway centres like Bhusawal and Manmad and no doubt if inquiries were made the same conditions could be found all over the country. It was not to lessen the liberties of the subject that this course was proposed, to save him from inconvenience, and give him an opportunity of regaining liberty as quickly as possible if he were innocent. Mr. Karandikar seemed to wish the amending Act to go much further than it did. He had spoken of temperance societies and the speaker did not think there was a very clear idea amongst some members what the functions of Government in regard to temperance were. The hon'ble member in question asked the Government on what principles, and by what methods, the conduct of a temperance society could be successfully undertaken. This question—was it was scarcely necessary to say—was not printed, but it displayed an extraordinary attitude of mind, and had not the speaker seen the question he could not have believed it possible that anyone would address such a query to Government.

The first reading was carried unanimously.

THE VILLAGE POLICE.

A resolution moved by Mr. Karandikar asking for a betterment of the status, capacity and remuneration of the village police was postponed.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that two additional public holidays be declared viz. Ramazan-id and Bare-Vafat. It was understood that this, together with the general question of distribution of holidays, will be considered by a special committee representing the mercantile and other interested communities which has just been appointed, it being the instruction that the total number of holidays will still be twenty-six.

The Hon'ble Mr. Garud moved that Government be recommended to establish a model farm at Nasik and a demonstration plot at Malegaon.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lucas said at present this was not possible. He said the Bombay Government spent two and a half lakhs annually on demonstration farms which was more than some Governments spent on their whole agricultural work. The Bombay Agricultural Department spent more money, namely, seven lakhs than any other Agricultural Department of local Government in India. The resolution was withdrawn.

The proceedings of the Council then concluded.

# THE "ZINNIA" LOOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 10.

When Mr. D. M. Cruickshank, the first witness for the prosecution in the Cape Comorin riot case was cross-examined at to-day's hearing, questions were directed to establish the fact that the "Zinnia" was lying beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Travancore, that the condition of the ship was such that no theft could have taken place in it and that the articles now alleged to have been recovered from the prisoners must have been left behind by the crew when they left Cape Comorin.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The composition of the Bombay Cavalry Lines Committee will consist of president, Lt-Col. C. E. Baynes, 32nd Lancers; members, Lt.-Col. J. P. Pollard, 29th Lancers, and Lt.-Col. C. O. Swanston, 34th Poona Horse. Pending the return of Lt.-Col, Baynes from leave, Lt.-Col. Pollard, will officiate as president.

A Indian Army order contains the following order:—The attention of officers is called to the orders contained in paragraph 159, Army Regulations, India Volume 2, regarding the reports to be made on arrival at and departure from all military stations. In Simla books will will be kept at Army Headquarters in the entrance hall on the first floor of the lower building (Adjutant General's Branch). Officers are expected to enter their names and addresses in these books on arrival in and departure from the station. Paragraph 3 will have effect from the 15th of June 1912, from which date the arrival and departure report books will be withdrawn from the United Service Institution. Officers commanding units visiting Simla should personally report themselves to the Adjutant-General at the office.

Brigadier-General Carnegy commanding at Abbotabad is transferred to command the Jullundur Brigade, Col. H. F. Tech, A.Q.M.G., Lucknow. succeeding him at Abbotabad.

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The Governor-Ceneral in council is pleased to sanction the following admission into the military division of the Indian Order of Merit :

For admission to the third class of the Order No. 4144 Rifleman Deosar Thapa 1st Battalion King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (the Sirmoor Rifles) for conspicuous galantry during the operation of the Abor Expeditionary force in having on the night of the 3rd and 4th December, 1911, while upper fire he went to the assistance of Rifleman Dewan Singh Thapa who had been wounded and had fallen about fifty feet down the hill side also in remaining with him until the enemy had been driven off and assistance was forthcoming.

## POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6.)

days we were living very fast—still it was possible to live too fast in such matters. The prestige of the British officer still existed. While it was right and proper to give rights to educated native gentlemen, in conceding this, England and India must be prepared for a less efficient administration. The British officer was peculiarly successful by reason of his training, temperament and impartiality. If such officials became scarce the factors of efficiency and impartiality could not be maintained. It was true that men appointed from other races would conscientiously intend to follow the example of the British officer, but would not be able to do so. The Chief-Commissioner-Designate of the Central Provinces, Sir Benjamin Robertson, then moved a vote of thanks to Sir John Miller for his paper, and remarked on the fascinating character of the country and people, of which he had had 20 years' acquaintance and to which he was glad to return. The recovery from the famine and general industrial development were alike wonderful. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway had been a very valuable factor. He (the speaker) recollected that in 1892 he had been a Deputy-Commissioner, under the right honourable chairman. They had then met at a place which had neither railway nor telegraph office within twenty miles. It had now both these and extensive manganese mines. "Progress" was the motto of the Central Provinces. Sir James Wilson, who seconded the vote of thanks, spoke of his enjoyment of an interesting paper which had been such as to make him wish that he had served in the Central Provinces instead of in the Punjab. The Central Provinces had had in the past many capable rulers from outside, but he hoped that in the future as at present an official whose years had been spent in the district should serve as Chief Commissioner. He also desired to thank Lord MacDonnell for taking the chair. The author in reply thanked the audience for their kind reception of his paper, and expressed his personal thanks to Lord MacDonnell—all old Central Provinces men would be proud that the most famous of their Chief Commissioners had found time to come. Lord MacDonnell having suitably acknowledged, the meeting came is an end.

### PROBLEMS OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

Sir William Plowden told a London audience a few weeks ago that it is thirty years since he left India. Much has happened in that country since he was a distinguished member of the Civil Service, but he evidently does not think that he is precluded thereby from expressing his views on the situation in India with as much or more confidence than men who have lately come home. In his polemical paper on "Problems of Indian Administration" read before a meeting of the East India Association held under the chairmanship of Lord Minto, Sir William included a useful table compiled from the official lists of the larger provinces showing the extent to which the various administrations "have availed themselves of the native power" by appointments to the better paid offices. Looking into this matter he had been, he said, much struck by the absence of Indian officers in the higher ranks of the police. "It cannot be," he declared, "in the interests of the country that this should long remain as it is. It is preposterous to say you cannot find in the native ranks a class of men or individual man not fully qualified by capacity and I should add by character to undertake the duties of police superintendence in various localities and by the very nature of the case and the circumstances of the country if their probity can be assumed they will be more successful and satisfactory officials than any man brought from a foreign country." With regard to "the larger share in the military side to which a native gentleman might be able to aspire," the lecturer did not think that the British soldier would object to take orders from a native gentleman. Sir William said he would like to see the experiment tried of giving the command of one of our native cavalry regiments to such a man as Binkut Ali, Crawford Chamberlain's Risaldar Major in the Mutiny "providing at the same time that all the officers in the subordinate ranks should also be natives of the same position either substantial yeomen or men of a higher class." Another of his suggestions was that as a means of keeping the Secretary of State *au fait* younger Civilians on furlough should be appointed temporary members of the India Council. I do not think that would work very well, at any rate the idea is open to many objections, and I should say has not the least likelihood of forming the subject of an early despatch from the Earl of Crewe to Lord Hardinge.

### SOME SECRET HISTORY.

Lord Minto's speech was quite informally frank. He dealt with various points in the Reform scheme of 1909, and admitted that the regulations and resolutions of the Government of India were so puzzling that he himself did not understand them all. He gave a very human touch to his speech in telling of his difficulty on the eve of the meeting of the Council when Mr. Sinha was to take his seat for the first time. On reaching Calcutta he heard of the murder of the police inspector outside the Court; then Mr. Sinha wrote to say that as he could not support some of the clauses of the Press Act he was obliged to tender his resignation; next came a big dinner party at Government House over which he had to preside, wondering how the situation would be met. At 10 p. m. came a second letter from Mr. Sinha, saying that he had not heard of the murder when he sent in his resignation, but that recognising the seriousness of the position, he would stand by the Viceroy. "I do not want a greater proof of loyalty than this given by my first Indian member," added Lord Minto. On the question of commissions in the army for Indians, Lord Minto declared that the subject had not only been his hobby, but that he gained the consent of the Council, including the Commander-in-Chief, to a scheme for a regiment to be officered by Indians, but it was not approved at Whitehall. Sir Arundel T. Arundel took up the suggestion of Sir William Plowden about appointing temporarily a Civilian on furlough to the Council of the Secretary of State, and insisted that the only way to get into direct touch with present conditions and happenings was for the Secretary of State to send to India for the men he desired to consult. Indian criticism was varied and entertaining. Dr. Abdul Majid declared that the higher you go the more worthless the people become in India! Indian rajas and maharajas are not so well educated as the middle classes and are out of touch with the real conditions of life; he suggested as solutions of administrative problems 1. Home Rule; 2. Extended basis for Councils in India and in England; 3. Indians in the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Sesodia mentioned that in the Nizam's territory might be seen regiments officered by Indians. Mr. Dube, while admitting that the reforms were of some value, insisted that by accentuating the differences between Hindus and Moslems they were stultifying benefits; Home Rule must be recognised as the ultimate goal. Mr. Leslie Moore wound up the debate and maintained that the uneducated masses of India were in no sense fit for Parliamentary institutions.

## A VIEW OF THE HAJ.

### Will Bombay be Closed to the Pilgrim Trade?

### A SHIPOWNER'S OPINION.

THE other day we published a telegram announcing that the Government of India had decided to open Karachi as a port of embarkation for pilgrims to Mecca. Yesterday, a representative of the "Bombay Gazette" interviewed a member of one of the leading shipping firms which participate in the pilgrim traffic and obtained the following interesting information on the subject.

In 1896, owing to an epidemic plague in Bombay, this port was closed to pilgrims. In 1898 Chittagong was made the port of departure, the Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company sending four or five steamers round the coast, in cargo or in ballast, to pick the pilgrims up and running services for that purpose direct from Aden to Chittagong. Then Porebunder was thrown open to the traffic and subsequent to this Karachi. The fare from Chittagong to Kamaren was Rs. 75.

In 1902 when the plague conditions had improved Bombay was re-opened, and since then many facilities have been provided here for pilgrim traffic—Mussaffarkhana disinfecting stations and complete supervision by the authorities. At present the fare to the Red Sea from Bombay is from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 for the poorer pilgrims, while those who are men of means pay rates according to the accommodation they occupy. A few years ago the quarantine dues levied by the Turkish Government were collected from the pilgrims themselves, but now these are included in the fares charged, and the steamer company pay to the Turkish authorities.

There is always the danger of an epidemic amongst the many Bengali Musalmans, Punjabis, Pathans, Bokharas, Katniawaris, Sindis, Burmese and Chinese who all contribute their quota of representatatives to the Haj. However, the regulations are very strict and it is not for the want of careful disinfection that disease may possibly break out. In Bombay the travellers leave their mussaffarkhanas or street bivouacs and go to the disinfecting station in Frere Road, whence they are marshalled, under care of the police, to the docks, with their baggage to the ship. There they are tallied both by the Police and Customs. A ship's complement varies according to its size; anything from 600 to 1,500 passengers are carried, the majority sleeping between decks. A big item in the luggage of a pilgrim is a bag of rice, for the company only guarantees to supply them with water and firewood and they provide their own food.

After the voyage has lasted for two or three days the pilgrims begin to sort out their personal baggage and get in to the habit of accomplishing what cooking they do in a more or less satisfactory way. Every morning each man receives his day's supply of water between the hours of six and ten, and once a week a sufficient supply of wood is distributed. During the voyage there are usually some deaths, but this is only to be expected, as most of those who embark on the Haji pilgrimage are exceedingly old men who wish to ensure themselves of bliss hereafter. The indiscriminate cooking defaces the decks which Government stipulates must be of wood sheathed. It costs about Rs. 50,000 to fit a steamer to the requirements of the authorities so that she many carry pilgrims.

After about seven or eight days Aden is reached and there the Health Officer examines the passengers who are also retallied. In the case of any infectious disease being found, the ship is ordered to Perim where the pilgrims are segregated in a camp. The ship is then fumigated and when this has been done the passengers are once again taken on board and are conveyed to Kamaran. There they all go into a quarantine camp for five days, where they are once again most elaborately disinfected. At the end of this period the boat proceeds to Jeddah under the supervision of the International Health Authorities and here another medical examination takes place, the French and Greek doctors employed by the Turkish Government officiating. Within two hours of the striking of the quarantine flag every man, with his baggage, has been disembarked by Arab boatmen, who do not lose on the transaction. Once ashore the unfortunate devotees "fall among thieves," who may be best designated as crimps. These men organise caravans, at an exorbitant rate, composed of from about 100 to 400 or 500 camels, by which the richer travellers make a two days' journey to Mecca, the poorer brethren walking by the side of their co-religionists mounts. Those who wish to visit the Prophet's tomb return to Jeddah, and go thence to Yembo for Medina, the more opulent often making a tour of the Holy Land and calling at Jerusalem.

The agent of the Bombay Persia line did not think it at all likely that a Bombay boat with pilgrims aboard would call at Karachi to pick up another contingent of passengers, as this would cause great delay. He, however, stated that, should sufficient pilgrims congregate at the latter port, a special steamer would be delegated to take them to Jeddah. Furthermore the only persons likely to be financially benefited by the change would be the Sindis. It was his opinion that the intention of the Government was to close Bombay and open Karachi to pilgrims during the monsoon, when the Haj falls due this year, as at Karachi the rainfall is not so heavy as in Bombay, but it should be remembered that whereas the arrangements in Bombay for the traffic were completes, those in the capital of Sind would have to be organised.

## FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Interrupted. | Via Turkey Interrupted. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Perfect. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th May, 1912.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran ... | 10 | 1 | 5 p.m. | 1 | 1 |
| Suez..... | 10 | 2 | 15 „ | 0 | 44 |

### NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-5-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (27-10-11).

Telegrams may be accepted for all places in China via Bhamo, but only at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams for Tripoli, are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Telegraph Office at Tripoli and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

In consequence of floods communication between Spain and Portugal is interrupted in Portuguese territory. Traffic for Lisbon and beyond to be sent by post from Badajos at 18-30 hours daily (15-2-12).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-2-12).

Line to Ahwaz via Shahtar continues interrupted. Telegrams for Shahtar or Schonschter should bear instructions "Fort Bushire." Rates to be collected are those for Bushire. (8-2-2).

Telegrams in code for Hancow can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (27-2-12).

Behbehan reports line interrupted beyond remehormuz since 4 a. m. (7-5-12).

Cable Perim Djibouti interupted (7-5-12).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Basra (10-5-12).

## POLICE COURTS.

### COTTON DISPUTE.

### Two Hindu Dealers Charged with Fraud.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, recorded further evidence in the case in which Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D. charged Jivraj Anandji and Kooverji Madan who traded as Madan, Bhimji and Co. with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of cotton valued at Rs. 1,16,000.

Tulsidass Khimji, a partner in the firm of Tulsidass Khimji and Co., muccadams for the Mercantile Bank, said he looked after the godowns in which the bank kept cotton, except one or two godowns, which were in charge of their constituents. The advances, in this case, were made by the bank on his report. He got one anna per bale from the party getting the advance. He was responsible to the bank for the number of bales in their godown, but he was not responsible if the merchant failed, or if the bales turned out to be stolen property. He made up his accounts at Diwali time. Last year he got his anna per bale from the accused's firm, but this year he had not got anything as the accounts were not made up. The accused's firm had an open order on the bank to the extent of 200 bales; that is, they could deliver 200 bales out of the bank's godown on which an advance had been taken without actually paying the advances to the bank at the time of delivery. On the evening of the 20th of February, there were 1,490 bales of cotton belonging to the accused's firm in the bank's godown under his charge. He did not know what the advance was to the debit of the accused's firm on that day. The next day, the number of bales was 1,765. On the 22nd of February, the accused sent 602 bales to the bank's godown. He could not say what marks were on the bales. The total number of bales on that day was 2,367. On the following day 542 more bales were received. On the 24th the bank received eight bales belonging to the accused on a railway receipt given to the bank on the 21st. The lien of the bank on these bales was given on the 31st., or a day previous. Subsequent to the 23rd, no bales, except these eight, were sent by the accused to the bank's godown. Out of those bales he, on behalf of the bank, sold 363 bales to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. on the 5th of March, and 100 bales to Amarsey Damodar on the 6th March. The total number sold on behalf of the bank was 1,961, and 956 bales were now in stock belonging to the accused in the bank's godown. Besides these, other bales were delivered by the bank from the godown, but they were sold by the accused. In this manner, 352 were delivered to E. D. Sassoon and Co. The bank received payment although they were sold by the accused. He had no entry in his books about the delivery to E. D. Sassoon and Co. All the moneys realised by the delivery of bales sold by the accused from the bank's godown were paid into the bank to the credit of the accused. On the 5th of February 100 bales were delivered, but to whom he could not say. Witness had deposed to the stock of bales between November and the 23rd of February.

On the 23rd of February at about 3-45 p.m. the first accused requested him to send the advice and to get the bales entered as he wanted to draw money from the bank as against them by drawing a cheque. In the bank, payment was made if the cheque was presented by 4 p. m. He did not remember how many cheques the accused drew on the 23rd. Through the witness, the second accused had borrowed Rs. 12,000 in January last from a Mr. N. S. Madraswalla. The money was borrowed in witness' name. The amount was subsequently repaid. The money was raised on ornaments. Subsequently, the ornaments were repledged with Madraswalla for about Rs. 9,500. The accused paid Madraswalla on the 23rd of February and took away the ornaments. Before October witness had had dealings with the accused's firm in the nature of forward contracts. That account was not settled yet. He owed the firm of the accused about Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000. On the 22nd of February, he did not see any of the accused in the bank.

The enquiry was adjourned.

## WARNING TO HOUSEHOLDERS.

### Sweet Oil and Tallow Sold for Ghee.

MR. P. H. Dastur yesterday convicted a ghee dealer of cheating, the particular charge against him being that he sold to a Mrs. Reilly a compound of sweet oil and tallow, passing it off for ghee. The offence was discovered through the accused attempting to pass a similar mixture off on Superintendent Coxon of the Bombay Police.

The defence was that the complainant knew the stuff was "imitation ghee" and had been purchasing it from he accused for the last two or three years. Every one knew that genuine ghee could not be had three seers per rupee.

The magistrate, in delivering judgment, said, the stuff sold by accused could not be termed ghee at all. Ghee always meant the product obtained from butter. Mrs. Reilly did not know the stuff was obtained by mixing oil and tallow. The accused who was hawking the stuff palmed it off as ghee and thereby cheated. A sentence of one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 were inflicted. The stuff found with the accused was ordered to be destroyed.

## THEFT OF A GUN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, (Inspector Spiers charged R. Cleur (30), European, with the theft of a 12-bore gun valued at Rs. 160 and belonging to a Mr. R. H. Ward.

The Inspector said the complainant was a telegraphist in the Government Telegraph Office and resided at Waudby Road. The accused went to the complainant's house on Thursday and had a look at the gun. While he was there the complainant was called away and the accused left. Some time later the complainant found his gun missing. As he did not know who had taken away the gun, a report was made to him. On making inquiries, he went to Byculla and at the accused's quarters he found the gun.

The complainant corroborated the opening statement.

Cross-examined he said if the accused had asked for the loan of the gun, he would have given it to him. Formerly, one of his friends had played a joke on him and taken away the gun.

The complainant, before leaving the box, appealed to his Worship to take a lenient view of the case. He said the accused's father and family were well-known to him and had he known that the accused had taken away the gun, he would not have reported the matter to the police.

The accused, in his statement, said he had no dishonest intention in taking away the gun. He meant nothing. He thought the complainant would not object to his taking it away and he, therefore, did not ask permission. He was sorry he had made this mistake and he left himself at the mercy of the Court.

His Worship said he took a lenient view of the case as he thought the accused had no dishonest intention in taking away the gun.

The accused was discharged.

## A CHAUFFEUR'S DIFFICULTIES.

Before Mr. Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers, yesterday, charged Shivram Bandoji, a Hindu, with rash and negligent driving. It was alleged that on the evening of the 16th of April last, the accused was driving a Mr. Batliwala's motor-car in a rash manner near the Floral Fountain and collided with a hack victoria.

The accused then pleaded "not guilty," but he was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

The accused then pleaded "guilty" to a charge of driving without a license on the 16th of April and was fined Rs. 5.

The owner of the car Mr. Batliwala was also fined one rupee for allowing the car to be driven by a person, who had no license.

To the exhibition at Venice the Senefelder Club of London, the president of which is Mr. Joseph Pennell, has sent a large number of lithographs.

## A PILGRIM'S ADVENTURES.

BEFORE Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Pursram Shamrao, an old offender, with the theft of Rs. 200 belonging to Dadu Mahomed Rahim, a pilgrim. It appeared that the complainant was a new arrival in Bombay and was in the habit of sleeping on the foot-path at the end of Sandhurst Road. At 2 a.m. on the morning of the 6th instant, the accused went to him, lay beside him and took out the Rs. 200 from under the complainant's arm and ran away. The complainant got up, chased and seized the accused. In the struggle the accused's dhotar was torn and a piece was left with the complainant, but the accused managed to escape. A report was made to the police, who sent for some old offenders and the accused's dhotar was found to tally with the piece in the complainant's hands. The complainant also identified the accused, who, it was ascertained, had just been released from jail. The accused was also searched, but no cash was recovered from him.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to a year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 with the option of six months' further rigorous imprisonment. He was also ordered to report his residence for three years after his release from jail. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

## CHARGE AGAINST A PARSI.

YESTERDAY morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Setalvad, Inspector Walker charged Rustomji Beramji, a Parsi, with failing to give a satisfactory explanation of his possession of some gold buttons found with him. It was alleged that the accused, who had five previous convictions against him, was arrested and tried in connection with a theft case. After he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in that case, the buttons were found on him and he would not tell the police where he got them from. The accused stated that the buttons were his property and he had purchased them from one Ramchandra, a dealer in gold, at Nagpur. His Worship ordered an inquiry to be made at Nagpur.

## MOSLEM UNIVERSITY FUND.

At a recent meeting of the Committee held at Aligarh, it was announced that H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, in addition to his donation of Rs. 5,00,000, had made an annual grant of Rs. 12,000 to the Muhammadan University. Fund. H. H. the Nawab of Janjira has made an annual grant of Rs. 1,200. These grants raise the total amount promised to Rs. 45,26,423-6-10. Of this sum Rs. 24,98,402-6-8 have been actually collected, making with the capitalised value of the grants mentioned above, and the interest accrued a total of Rs. 29,00,125-5-10. The expenses of the Committee up to the 28th April amounted to Rs. 34,78-13-0.

## THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

### Lang-Holloway Co. Present "Much Ado about Nothing."

A DELIGHTED audience, an exquisite comedy, perfectly acted and magnificent scenery, all combined to make the re-opening of the Royal Opera House last night an ever-memorable evening. It was indeed a matter of deep regret that Messrs. Lang and Holloway were obliged to omit their performance the previous night, but when the curtain rose last night to the most superb scene ever seen in Bombay, the first feeling was how great was the loss that any of their performances should be missed. We understand that this production has been prepared for the exacting eyes of London playgoers and indeed nothing more beautiful could have been imagined than the magnificence of the marble palace of the first act or the solemn grandeur of the great church. "Much Ado about Nothing" is described as an exquisite comedy and no fitter word could be found; witty and bright in every line it carries its audience along to an accompaniment of rippling laughter: whether it be the quaint wooing of the genial woman-mater, Benedick, or the sunny brightness of Beatrice, or the pomposity of the old constable, Dogberry, there is no moment when the fun ceases, save of course in the one great serious scene in the church.

Once more the dominant personality of Mr. Matheson Lang carried all before him. He "benedick" was wholly delightful; he showed us first a fine soldier, whose genial smile proclaimed "the prince of good fellows," and gradually as he falls into the trap to unscare his affections, the gradual awakening of love and sentiment were shown in an exquisite vein of comedy. Were it not that Mr. Lang's performances of Hamlet and Romeo have shown us how great his powers of tragedy are, we should have said last night "this man is a born comedian." Then the delightful archness of Miss Hutin Britton's Beatrice, to look on her was to feel cheered and brightened. In these days of specialising it is indeed wonderful to find such versatility. Beatrice "was born in a merry hour" and as played by Miss Britton she spread that spirit of mirth and merriment to every member of the audience. Mr. Percival Stevens has done fine work, but nothing to approach his sterling performance last night admirably assisted by Mr. Russell Thorndike as "Verges." His scenes made a great impression, Miss Dorothy Ripley made a charming "Hero," bright and vivatious in her earlier scenes she completely rose to the possibilities of the church scene. Mr. Douglas Vigors, Mr. Charles Vane and Mr. Montagu Love were admirable and Mr. A. W. Tyrer furnished a striking study of Don John."

At the close of the church scene Mr. Lang made a welcome announcement that negociations were on foot to extend the present season for a few nights, which was received with loud cheers and by a happy thought he asked the audience and through them the public of Bombay to communicate their desires as to what play they would like to see.

To-night the ever popular romance "Bardelys the Magnificent" will be seen, the great impression created by this stirring play of love and adventure is still fresh in the memory, and will make it one of the most welcome items in the present repertoire.

## AMERICA-INDIA.

"Brutus" is the title of the most interesting film to be shown at the America-India picture theatre this week and few of the Bombay public are ignorant of the story of Cæsar's death as depicted by the world's greatest playwright—Shakespeare. The film tells vividly the story of how an over ambitious Emperor lost his life. "Bold Harry" is a film which deals with the intrepidity and recklessness of a boy who handles a number of wild boars. The same picture contains an interesting love story. "Foolshead" we have always with us and his name on a programme assures honest and unconsolable laughter.

**Something for Tea?**

**A dainty cake,**
**A nice jam sandwich,**
or some delicious **home-made tea** rolls.

These are quickly and easily baked with

**"Paisley Flour"**
(Trade Mark.)
The SURE raising powder

and they may be eaten as they come from the oven—all hot and fragrant, and quite digestible.

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Headache, Neuralgia—all kinds of aches and pains—are cured by

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

Keep a bottle in the house. Sprains, bruises, swellings of the joints, strained neck, aching back, aching feet—all these and other aches and pains yield to the soothing, healing influence of this wonderful remedy.

You really can't afford to be without it. If it saves you only one hour of suffering, it will pay for itself. And each bottle contains enough Balm to cure a score of aches and pains. You need it.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

## BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

### Foundation Ceremony Eighty-Seven Years Ago.

The "Bombay Gazette" of May 11, 1835, contains the following account of the laying of the foundation-stones of the Byculla Schools, on the Previous Thursday:—

On Thursday last the society of Bombay were assembled to witness one of the most gratifying sights for which a public meeting could be held,—the laying the foundation-stones of the new Central Schools of the Education Society, at Byculla.

WORK OF REAL CHARITY.

The superior attractions of a work of real charity were conspicuously shewn in the gathering in the hottest part of the season, and at an hour when a few of the more tender sex would be induced by any object of mere amusement to go abroad, perhaps a larger, a more respectable, and a more willing assembly than we remember to have witnessed in this place. By a little after seven o'clock, the chief patrons and friends of the Institution had arrived, comprising the Hon'ble the Governor, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Lady West, the Lord Bishop and Mrs. Heber, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. and Mrs. Warden, Sir C. and Lady Chambers, Sir Ralph Rice, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Meriton, Major-General Wilson, Archdeacon Barnes, and almost the whole society of the Presidency. Very judicious preparations had been made on the ground, under the direction of Capt. Jervis, the engineer of the undertaking, for the accommodation of the Company, by the erection of the flies of two large and elegant tents, which reached nearly from the site of the foundation-stone of one school to that of the other. In the intermediate space, under a shahmianah, were placed the children of the two schools. The ceremony began with some verses of the morning hymn sung by the children, after which Lady West and Lady Chambers, who were to be assisted by the other directresses of the girl's' school, were conducted to the site; and the upper stone being raised by pullies, the plate, after the inscription had been read by the Reverend W. Carr, was deposited in the cavities of the lower stone by Lady West, and a bottle containing coins, by Lady Chambers. The upper stone was then lowered down, and that part of the ceremony completed. The same form was next gone through on the site of the boy's school, where the Hon'ble the Governor and the Archdeacon officiated, assisted by the Vice-Presidents and Directors of the institution. The Bishop then offered up a prayer to Almighty God for his blessing on the work of charity which had just been commenced. The last verse of the hymn was next sung by the children, with which the solemnity of the occasion concluded.

The refreshment of an elegant breakfast, provided by the hospitality of the Archdeacon, succeeded, and we do not remember to have seen a public entertainment better arranged, or received with such general and unconstrained expressions of satisfaction. As soon as breakfast was over, the Bishop addressed the Company in a speech of considerable length, of great feeling, and of exquisite fitness for the occasion.

THE BISHOP'S SPEECH.

Addressing the Governor, he began by stating that he had been deputed by the supporters of the Institution to be the organ by which their thanks might be conveyed to him, to the other distinguished persons assembled, and to the whole company, for thus countenancing by their presence the commencement of a work which their liberality enabled to be undertaken. It was a gratifying sight, he said, and he thought he might indulge an honest pride in expressing his belief that the British are the only people who could exhibit it, while he felt persuaded that the Protestant was the only religion which could lead to it. It was a grateful sight to see the the high, the talented, the valorous, and the fair, unite to grace with their presence a work whose object was to promote the education of the poor. He felt it impossible to look on the group of children then before them, to hear their seraphic voices and to have considered who they were, and what might be the consequence of their education, without the deepest interest. They were the children of those who had fought our battles, and had shed their blood side by side with our fellow countrymen, and it was to them and to their children, that humanity must look for the improvement of the people over whom we rule, and their conversion from the error of their superstitions to the pure tenets of our faith; so that even if the sway of England, like other dynasties, should pass away, (which might God grant to be far distant) we should be remembered chiefly for the blessings we had left behind us. He could not refrain from expressing his thanks to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for his uniform patronage of this institution and of education generally, nor from declaring that at every station which he had visited, he had seen evidence of his being not only the soldier's friend, but the friend of the soldier's child. He eulogized the liberality of the rules by which the schools of the institution were managed, that none were excluded from its benefits, and expressed his conviction at the importance of pursuing this enlarged and generous policy. By these means we should train up, in the first place, that numerous class of children with which we are so nearly connected—a class which is now seen around every camp,—showing by a strong lineament the progress of British population; we should train them up to support the name of our country in the East, to disseminate among the natives the arts in which we excell and even to become the heralds of the Christian faith.

LIBERAL POLICY NECESSARY.

It must be by this liberal policy and by mixing all classes of the natives with the children of our own fellow countrymen, that we might hope, by the blessing of Providence, the mighty example of England would work upon their hearts; we might hope, and it was a blessed hope, that when they shall be educated as we are educated, and shall see and know the cause by which the wisdom of our statesmen, the purity of our Judges, the valour of our soldiers, had been formed, they would think highly of the cause from which such effects had followed. We are apt, he said, in thinking of the attainment of a polished people, to be dazzled at the higher branches of knowledge in which they excel, and to fix our attention chiefly upon them, but we should never forget, that it is only when education is infused to the core that the elevated in rank can be raised to that refinement which we admire; and, as it was now proved that the natives of this country were not deficient in intellect or in curiosity, so our efforts for diffusing education among them had no other limits but those which were imposed by the funds at our command he trusted that by beginning as we did among the poor, the diffusion might spread through every rank, and operate like heaven which, although little in bulk, gives lightness and wholesomeness to the whole mass. His Lordship in this strain carried the views of the company forward to the future destinies of British India, and having complimented the Governor highly for his exertions in the cause of native education, and touched upon every point which gives interest to the institution, whose enlargement and permanent establishment was the cause of the meeting, he concluded with thanking again for their attendance the whole company present, and entreating a continuance of their support to a charity of so much importance.

The Governor having briefly returned thanks for the manner in which he had been spoken of, the company soon after separated.

## A TASMANIAN VISITOR.

As a result of the interest many Anglo-Indians are manifesting in the Orchard lands of Tasmania, Mr. E. V. Knight—of the Launceston (Tasmania) firm of Messrs. Sadleir and Knight who are secretaries to the Northern Tasmanian Fruit growers Association is making a visit to India and should arrive in Calcutta towards the end of May. Mr. Knight has an extensive knowledge of the Orcharding industry throughout the world and his information will be of great value to those who are anxious to ascertain the real conditions and possibilities of the industry in Tasmania. Mr. Knight is making his visit at the request of some Anglo-Indian gentlemen who are desirous of arranging for orchard plantings in Tasmania.

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## EN PASSANT.

There have been many prominent instances of talent passing from parent to child in the annals of the Stage. And, perhaps, with the single exception of the Keans it would have been hard to choose between the generations. The elder Kean was probably the most remarkable actor of any age, and those who remembered him could speak of triumphs where, in Charles, his son, they would refer to achievements as mere successes. The talent of the Kembles passed from Charles, the younger brother of that eminent family to Fanny, a daughter, thence but in a more modest degree to Mr. Henry Kemble who was for many years connected with the Bancrofts. Charles Matthews, and Charles James Matthews, both inimitable exponents of character comedy both died in harness; the last named in 1876, who, it will be remembered, toured India during the year of the visit of the late King as Prince of Wales. John and his son Samuel Emery, form another instance, the talent of this family being perpetuated in the present day in the daughter of the latter-Miss Winifred Emery. The names of Brough, father and son, the Grossmiths, the Terrys, the Websters, in similar relationship, and we are now more than ever reminded of the late eminent Actor Henry Irving through the latest impersonation, by a talented son, of Iago in Sir Herbert Tree's revival of Othello now running at His Majesty. This was one of the great tragedians finest conceptions. It will be remembered he alternated the parts of Othello and Iago with the American actor, Edwin Booth, during the run of the tragedy at the Lyceum about thirty years ago, endowing the part of the 'Ancient' with an attraction never previously seen. At the hands of the majority who have essayed the part Iago was at the best the sombre, uncompromising, stage villian but, in Irving's rendering, a cheerful combination of knavery and bonhommie that were well calculated to ensnare the confidences of the unsuspecting Moor. From what may be deduced from reports to hand Mr. Laurence Irving follows, to a large extent, his father's conception, and it would seem has brought himself more favourably to notice than ever, to which the present connection with our recognised leading actor in the legitimate contributes not a little. It seems to be a fairly general opinion that Sir Herbert Tree's Othello will not rank in the first line of his Shakeseperian successes. There is not much wonder, for the Moor is, perhaps, the one of all parts in the works of the immortal Dramatist upon which there has been splitting. Here and there we hear of its association with the name of a particular Actor. Kean the elder rose head and shoulders above all his contemporaries in the part if tradition can be regarded seriously. More recently the Italian Tragedian, Salvini, particularly distinguished himself in the character, but I cannot call to mind any other instances where any delineation took a leading place in the repertoire of actors generally. In whatever respect Sir Herbert Tree's conception, or execution, of the part may be deemed lacking the reproduction generally will remain on a par with the best in picturesqueness and stagecraft.

"The Pit rose at me", said Edmund Kean to his wife on his return home from a memorable performance of Shylock. In those days the historical "Pit" had the verdict and fate of an actor in its grasp. The sacred area has been pushed further back to make room for the higher paying stalls, where it may be presumed, critics are provided for, who save the mark:—must now be redolent of broadcloth and starch rather than; in the free and easy garb affected by the most eminent authorities on Literature and the Drama in those days. I well remember when the thin edge of the wedge towards the belittlement of the "Pit" came in, and how it was resented by the time honoured tenants of that quarter. Sir Squire Bancroft (he was 'Mr. then) had found that the popularity of his Company exceeded the seating accommodation of the little Theatre off Tottenham Court Road, and it was necessary to look for more commodious quarters. There were several places available where ill-fortune had loomed for respective lessees, the Queens (or Long Acre)-the scene of Samuel Phelps' last appearance (when about eighty years of age). the Opera Comique, and the Haymarket among others. The last named was chosen. It had been an unfortunate house for many years. It ruined that doyen of Comedy, Buckstone; had played pranks with the purse of Herman Vezin, and was more often closed than open. Bancroft took it and made many material alterations which included embellishment on a scale not hitherto common to Theatres even in the West End. But the "Pitites" heard that their ancient boundary had been altered, and, on the opening of the house under its new auspices, there was a great commotion, hisses and groans in excelsis. Mr. Bancroft came before the curtain. For many minutes the dissentients would have none of him.

When he eventually obtained a hearing he made a brief manly speech pointing out that the expenses of running his Company could not be maintained unless he made the alteration which ensured the higher rates for the most popular part of the Theatre. My memory does not quite serve as to the immediate result of his appeal but the day was carried and, as we know, the old Haymarket gained a fresh lease of life and popularity. But the Pit rose at Edmund Kean mainly on account of his treatment of Act III, Scene I, which portrayed the frenzy and anguish of Shylock at his daughter's flight, with anon the fiendish glee at the news of Antonio's misfortunes. I believe if there had been a good old-fashioned pit of English play-goers there would have been greater evidences of appreciation of Mr. Matheson Lang's splendid bit of work in Shylock the other night, more particularly in the close of the Trial Scene which was harrowing in its intensity. Mr. Lang follows the more orthodox conception of the Jew. He makes him an old man. Well, we have the inference from the exclamation of Solanio. "Out upon it old carrion, rebels it at theee years" that he was old. It may, however, be said that in the eyes of this young Venetian Shylock might have appeared older than he was, or that the remark was exaggerated out of contempt. However that may be, we know that in the late Sir Henry Irving's great delineation Shylock was a man scarcely passed from the age of Iron greyhom. Moreover, Irving's treatment suggested some nobleness and dignity in the character, which threw into bold relief the persecuting and vindictive elements of the others, and warranting here and there a tinge of sympathy. Probably this was not the Dramatists' own view of the character, nor had it the following of Macklin, Cooke, or Kean who were the recognised best exponents in the past. It was not a part that Garrick shone in while Kemble (John) was voted "to gentlemanly" for it. Shylock is scarcely Mr. Lang's best character, but the flits of genius he displays, here and there in the course of the play, are the touches of the master hand which brooks no mediocrity. Miss Hutton Britton was distinctly best in the lighter parts of the play. Graceful in action, with a sweet and beautiful modulated voice, she played the lady of the mansion to perfection but failed to sustain the importance of the assumed role in the trial scene quite as one expects. In a word, Shylock was the dominant personage throughout. Gratiano was weak. Bassanio and Antonio (held by Messrs. Vigors and Love respectively) maintained a high standard.

There are evidently two opinions on the right of way and recreation on the now renowned Cuffe Parade. One party objects to servants enjoying the sea breeze from this point of advantage, particularly citing the class of factotums known as "soortees". The other side frames an objection to the giggling youth of both sex, and one might infer from the suggestion that Blackp

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## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, April 23.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col F S Maude, C M G D S O from an Assistant Director at the War Office, to be a General Staff Officer, 1st grade (April 8).

Col H O D Hickman, from 2nd in Command (General Staff Officer, 2nd grade) at the R Military Col to be an Assistant Director at the War Office (April 9).

Capt E J Curling, King's R R C to be a Staff Capt. (April 2).

Capt K G Buchanan, Seaforth Highldrs. (Rossshire Buffs, Duke of Albany's), to be a Staff Capt (April 16).

Establishments.

Staff College—J H Davidson D S O King's R R C to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, and to be granted the temporary rank of Major while so employed (April 16).

R Military Academy—Lieut G F R Wingate, R A an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, to be advanced from Class B to Class A (April 4) Lieut F Benskin R E to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, B (April 4).

School of Signalling—Maj W P E Newbigging, DSO, Manchester Reg, to be an Instructor April 16.

Proof and Experimental Staff—Lieut H W Gaitskell, R A, to be an Assistant Proof and Experimental Officer April 13.

Cavalry.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Lieut G T Cliff is seconded for service as an adjutant of Yeomanry April 1.

5th Royal Irish Lancers—Sec Lieut J M Gordon-Hill to be Lieut March 10.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Superny Capt F W L S H Cavendish, is restored to the establishment March 15.

13th Hussars—Capt W A Kennard is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry April 9; Superny. Capt A W E Spencer is restored to the establishment April 9.

15th King's Hussars—Sec Lieut C M Hoare, from Oxfordshire Yeomanry, to be Sec Lieut on probation April 24.

12th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars—Sec Lieut J C W Francis to be Lieut March 22.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A.—Superny Maj. K J Kincaid-Smith, DSO is restored to the establishment April 4.

The following Capts. are seconded:—C B Grice-Hutchinson, for service as an Adjutant of T A March 30; C W Nixon, for service on the Staff April 1; J N Sinclair, for service as an Adjutant of T A April 1; F H L Oldham, for service on the Staff April 1.

The following Superny Capts. are restored to the establishment:—C M H Stevens, March 30; N G M Jervis April 1.

The following Lieuts. to be Capts.—H K Sadler, and to remain seconded, C D G Lyon, March 1.

The following Lieuts. are seconded for service as Adjutants of T A:—W A Stirling April 1, H L e B Grant April 1; H J D Kerans April 10.

The following Superny. Lieuts. are restored to the establishment:—C C Colley April 1; J A Bowles April 17.

Royal Garrison Artillery—The following Capts. are seconded for service on the staff: A C S Ward-Simpson, April 1; C R Gillett April 2.

The following Superny Capts. are restored to the establishment:—J E H Cockburn March 20; C L Evans April 4.

Lieut B T Stephens retires on retired pay under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 April 24.

The following Lieuts are seconded:—W H McN. Campbell for service with the Army Ordnance Dept March 23; G H Betton-Foster, for service as an Adjutant of T A April 1; Superny Lieut S C Peok is restored to the establishment April 13.

The following officers to be Adjutants:—Lieut C J Heath Feb 21; Capt O L Price March 13; Capt P H Cruickshank April 4.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier—Qrmr and Hon Capt W J Cook retires on retired pay April 24; Sergt-Maj W E Acraman to be Qrmr with the hon. rank of Lieut April 24.

Coldstream—Capt C W Banbury is seconded for service on the Staff April 4.

Scots—Lieut R F Balfour is seconded for service on the Staff April 1.

Infantry.

R Scots Lothian Reg—Capt and Brev. Maj A J G Moir is seconded for service on the Staff April 1; Sec Lieut H F M Worthington-Wilmer to be Lieut Feb 14.

Queen's R W Surrey Reg—Capt A W Tafnell is seconded for service on the Staff April 1; Superny Capt M G Heath is restored to the establishment April 1.

The following Lieuts to be Capts:—G S C Adams, and to remain seconded, F J Roberts March 28.

Buffs E Kent Reg.—Sec Lieut J M B Archer to be Lieut March 9.

King's Own R Lancaster Reg—Capt A D M Browne is seconded for service on the Staff April 1.

King's Liverpool Reg—Capt H C Owen retires on retired pay to serve in the S R under the provisions of Article 510 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 April 24; Capt E G D Lardner resigns his commission April 24.

Norfolk Reg—Superny Lieut G de Grey is restored to the establishment March 13 Sec Lieut H E L Ill to be Lieut March 16.

Lincolnshire Reg—Superny Capt W E W Elkington is restored to the establishment April 10.

Prince of Wales's Own W Yorks Reg—Lieut F H Hawley is seconded for service under the Colonial Office April 3.

Bedfordshire Reg—Capt W H Denne is seconded for service on the Staff April 1 Lieut J Macready to be Adjutant April 18 Sec Lieut S A Gledstanes to be Lieut March 20.

Leicestershire Reg—Capt C G Liddell is seconded for service on the Staff April 1.

R Scots Fusiliers—Capt and Brev-Maj F E Buchanan to be Maj April 10 The following Lieuts to be Capts:—C Gibb, and to remain seconded the Hon James Boyle April 10.

S Wales Borderers—Superny Capt G B C Ward is restored to the establishment March 26.

Gloucestershire Reg.—Sec Lieut M W Halford to be Lieut March 6.

Worcestershire Reg.—Lieut C G B Loos resigns his commision April 24.

E. Surrey Reg.—Lieut C B F Bennett retires on retired pay to serve in the S R under the provisions of Article 510 Royal Warrant, for Pay and Promotion, 1909 April 24.

Duke of Cornwall's L I.—Lieut C H G Collins to be Capt. March 11; Lieut T R Colville is seconded for service on the Staff March 9.

Border Reg.—Maj H M S O'Brien to be Lieut-Col April 2.

R. Sussex Reg—Lieut B P Duke resigns his commission April 24; Sec Lieut J A Thompson to be Lieut Jan 14.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers S Lancs Reg—Maj G Carlyon retires on retired pay April 24; Capt H C Harbert to be Maj April 17.

Welsh Reg.—Capt A Derry, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff April 1.

Black Watch (R Highlanders)—Lieut. A P Wavell is seconded for service on the Staff April 1.

Essex Reg.—The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—C E U Bremner Jan 6; A F H Round Jan 28.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's R Berks Reg.—Capt C G Hill, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff April 1.

Queen's Own R W Kent Reg.—Maj A Mariya to be Lieut Col March 21; Maj P Umfreville is placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions of Article 90, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 March 21; Qrm and Hon Capt W J Willis retires on retired pay April 24; Sergt-Maj H G Rogers to be Qrm with the hon rank of Lieut April 24.

King's Own Yorks L I—Capt H S Kave is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry March 27; Superny, Capt L Simpson, M V O is restored to the establishment March 27; Corpl H L Bowen, from Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own, to be Sec Lieut April 24.

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Reg.—Capt W Miller is seconded for service on the Staff April 1 Sec Lieut D T C Rowley to be Lieut March 6.

King's R R C.—Superny. Capt the Hon Altred F. W Harris is restored to the establishment March 18.

Manchester Reg—Lieut A B Rose is seconded for service under the Colonial Office March 27.

Durham L I—Capt A W B Wallace is seconded for service on the Staff April 1.

Highland L.L.—The following Capts are seconded for service on the Staff:—A N E Browne H J Pack Beresford April 1 Superny Capt K L Buist is restore to the establishement April 1.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs Duke of Albany's—Capt L Holland is seconded for service on the Staff April 1.

R Irish Rifles—Lieut R B Hutcheson is seconded for service on the Staff March 8.

Princess Victoria's R Irish Fusiliers—Superny Capt L de V Fitzgerald is restored to the establishment March 13 Sec Lieut A J Trousdell is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of illhealth April 6.

Connaught Rangers—Sec Lieut W P Lambert resigns his commision April 24.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt R Canadians—Lieut F B Lefroy is seconded for service with the W African Regt March 27.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of Jan 5—Sec Lieut G S Stirling is seconded for service under the Foreign Office Dec 2.

R Dublin Fusiliers—Capt J C Halahan resigns his commision April 24; Lieut W F Higginson to be Capt March 5 Sec Lieut E R L Corballis to be Lieut March 1.

Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own—The following Capts are seconded for service on the Staff—Capt A A Tod March 13; Capt C M Davies March 30; Capt J B Jenkinson April 1.

W India Regt—Superny Lieut T B Nicholson is restored to the establishment March 13.

Army Service Corps.

Capt O Striedinger to be Maj April 3.

Army Medical Services.

R A M C—Capt H E Gotolee resigns his commission April 24.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Lieut on probation B R Body is confirmed in his rank.

Memoranda.

The date of the retirement of Col temporary Brig-Gen R C A B Bewicke-Copley, C B, is April 8, 1912, and not April 8, 1910, as stated in the "Gazette" of April 9, 1912.

Col temporary Brig-Gen C J Melliss, V C. C B. Indian Army, to be Maj-Gen March 19.

Col W Adye C B, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on the Half-pay List April 15.

Lieut-Col H O D Bickman to be Col Oct 4, 1911. Lieut-Col and Brev Col H L Gardiner on completion of the tenure of his appointment as Chief Instructor in Garrison and Siege Artillery is placed on the Half-pay List April 22.

Brev Col H L Gardiner, the Half-pay List, to be Col April 22.

Capt E O A Newcombe, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay April 24.

Admiralty, 16th April.

Clerk Charles Ashton Bowen has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 7th April.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant August Edward Grosholz has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 31st January.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Francis Arthur Nelson to be Major, vice Evans, promoted. Dated 11th April.

Capt. Hubert Louis Jones, Supernumerary, is absorbed in the establishment, vice Nelson. Dated 11th April.

Admiralty, 17th April.

In accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council of 26th June 1867, and 22nd February, 1870.—Staff Captain Frederick Wetherall Edward Houghton Smith has this day been placed on the Retired List, with the rank of Captain.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December. 1903.—Captain Ralph Hudleston has this day been placed on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 16th May, 1904.—Chief Boatswain Jack George Sturt has this day been granted the rank of Lieutenant on being pensioned. Boatswain John Henry Betts has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 18th April.

Boatswain Samuel Edwin Henry Kevern, has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in His Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 3rd May, 1888—Chief Officer of Coast Guard Gilbert Allen (pensioned) has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

In accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council of 22nd February, 1870, and 8th December, 1903—Commander Oswald McDonough English has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain. Dated 17th April.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Stewart Chichester Magrath has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 30th March, Sub-Lieutenant Reginald Holland has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 2nd April, Senior Engineer James Grant Crichton had been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Chief Engineer. Dated 23rd March, Engineer Thomas Henry Allerton has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Senior Engineer. Dated 16th April.

The undescribed Staff Paymasters have been placed on the Retired List:—Augustus Orlton Cooper. James Thomas Rees. Dated 16th April.

Lieutenant Edward Dumergue Drury has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 12th April.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenant:—John Barrance Browing. John Charles Townley. Dated 15th March.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant, Frederick Edward French has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 17th October.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant, Leslie Lawlor to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 4th April.

The undermentioned Probationary Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenants:—William Goodenough Halliley. Dated 1st July.

Robert Day Gnettle. Dated 1st January.

Admiralty, 19th April.

Staff Paymaster Charles Ernest Batt has this day been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, 19th April.

1st (Royal) Dragoons.

Major-General the Honourable John Edward Lindley, to be Colonel, vice Major-General F. S. Russell, C.M.G., deceased. Dated 22nd March.

War Office, 19th April.

Regular Forces.

Memoranda.

Major Maurice A. Ord, Half-pay List, to retire on retired pay. Dated 20th April.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

## IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Customer (in restaurant)—That's a small amount for me to-day waiter. You know, as an old customer. I usually get two slices of mutton. Waiter—I beg your pardon sir; you're quite right. That stupid cook has quite forgotten to cut the slice in two.

As a party of ladies and gentlemen were climbing to the top of a high church-tower one day a gentleman remarked:—This is rather a spiral flight of steps. To which a lady rejoined:—Yes; per-spiral. And she wiped her brow as she spoke.

Mrs. Fitz-Bile—Of course I know you do not care for me. Why you even forgot my birthday. Fitz Bile—A bit of delicacy on my part madam. I did not fail to remember that you had come to the point where your birthday ought to be forgotten.

When I goes a-shopping, says an old lady, I ailers asks for what I wants, and if they have it, and it is cheap, and it's suitable, and I feel inclined to take it, and it can't be got at any place for less, I most ailers take it without chaffering all day as most people do.

Flatte—I thought I'd practise on my cornet last evening but to save me I couldn't get the right pitch on it. Bratt—Couldn't you get the window open? Flatt—What's the window got to do with it? Bratte—Well, the right pitch would have been through that.

The Actor—I propose introducing the great Shakespearean play of Hamlet to your town. How would it go, think you? Bloodthirsty Resident—Any murders? The Actor—Murder is a special feature. B. R.—Well, if yer call it. The Murder of Amlet yer can reckon on a full house.

You're working very hard to-day, Jake, me son, said a friend to a bricklayer's laborer. How many hods, o'mortar have ye carried up that ladder since startin' time? Hush me lad said Jake with a wink I'm foolin' the boss I've carried the same hodful up and down all day and he thinks I'm working.

A keen student of human nature must have written the following:—When you see a young man sailing down a street shortly after midnight with his collar crumpled you can make up your mind that there's a young girl crawling upstairs not far distant with her shoes under her arm and an extinguished lamp in her hand.

A district goods manager, wanting details of the floods which had caused great havoc on a part of the line telegraphed to the stationmaster at one of the stations where no flooding had taken place at all:—Send full particulars of the flood. The stationmaster taking the enquiry as a joke wired back:—You will find them in the Book of Genesis.

### COMPROMISE.

Willie—Give us a suck 'o yer toffee. Lucy—No, I won't. But yer may kiss me while my mouf is sticky.

### A PHENOMENON.

Little Alan for the first time saw a man with a wooden leg. Oh, mummie! he cried. Look at that funny man with his walking-stick inside his trousers!

### EVIL COMPANIONS.

Mother—Don't use that word again. Son—Shakespeare said it.

Mother—You mustn't play with him any more.

### CONCLUSIVE.

Hallo, Bill, how precious white you look this morning! exclaimed a facetious cabby, addressing a brother whip who had suddenly achieved notoriety by signing the pledge. Whatever made you go and turn yourself into a water-butt?

Cos I know'd I should be better able to hold the rein! was the curt but conclusive reply.

### MAN'S SPHERE.

Where, asked the female suffrage orator, would man be to-day were it not for woman?

She paused a moment and looked around the hall.

I repeat, she said, where would man be to-day if not for woman?

He'd be in the Garden of Eden eating strawberries, answered a voice from the gallery.

### WAS INTERESTED.

The customer had waited fifteen minutes for the fish he had ordered. He was very quiet as he sat there, but internally he was seething.

At the end of the sixteenth minute the waiter, who had been in total eclipse for fifteen and one half minute, bustled up.

That fish will be here, sir, in five minutes.

Five minute elapsed taree times. Then the water bustled up again.

The fish will be here, sir in a minute.

Tell me, said the patient one, quietly but with a certain emphasis what bait are you using?

### ENOUGH SAID.

A soft answer, besides turning away wrath, frequently causes it, Teddy Brown, on arriving home after a long business journey, was in no and submit to the inevitable catechism of his loquacious spouse.

Have you thought about me while you've been away she asked.

Yes said Brown with a groan.

Sure persisted Mrs B.

Yes of course repeated the weary carpet-bigger.

How have you shown it was the next query.

Teddy drew a long breath then softly replied:—

Well my love I lodged at the Nags Head.

Then the feathers flew.

### NO USE GETTING EXCITED.

There were several people in the shop when the stranger entered and so he addressed them at large. Any of you drive up here in a trap?

Yes said Farme Orable I did Why?

An old grey horse in the trap Yes but—

And an elderly lady on the seat?

That's right but—

I suppose she can manage the old horse?

Rather; I just think she could! Why shes' drove him since he was a two-year-old.

Oh, said the stranger, then it's all right, I merely asked because the grey has started up the street like a scarified mad bullock, and the old lady's hanging on to the back of the trap, screaming Murder! Still, if she can manage him, of course there's no use getting excited over it. How's the price of taters down your way?

### BRAW, BRAW LADS.

There was an Irishman who lined up his family of seven gigantic sons, and invited his caller to look at them.

Ain't they the fine boys? enquired the father.

They are, agreed the visitor.

The finest in the world! exclaimed the father. And I never laid violent hands on any of them except in silf-difnce.

### WAS IT WORTH IT?

Timmins, who believes in the old saying, See a pin, pick it up, and all day long you'll have luck, one day saw a pin in the street.

Bending down to get it, his hat tumbled off and rolled into the gutter, his eyeglasses fell and broke on the payment, his braces gave way behind, he burst the buttonhole on the back of his shirt-collar, and he all but lost his new false teeth.

But he got the pin.

### GOOD EFFECTS.

Mrs. Johnston—Do you think that our sending Edith to the cookery classes has done any good?

Mr. Johnston—Certainly it has,

Mrs. Johnston—But, then the things she cooks are so uneatable that we have just to give them away to tramps at the door.

Mr. Johnston—Well Haven't you noticed that we have almost entirely got rid of the tramps?

### TIT FOR TAT.

You must have called me late 'this morning Sylvena. It was 12 o'clock when I reached the office. And I had an important appointment for 10 o'clock, too.

Why, I called you at 7-30 John.

Was the clock right?

Yes, I set it last night when you came home. You remember I called down stairs when you came in, and asked you what time it was and you said 'it was 10-30. The clock in my room said 1-45, so I turned it back to agree with your watch and, of course I called you by the correct time this morning.

## RETAIL ADVERTISING

### New York Universal Providers and Advertising.

### SOLVING THEIR PROBLEMS.

[By Jos. Bennie.]

The First Department Store was started by Marshall Field in New York over forty years ago. It was not the result of any distinct public demand, but the offspring of a shrewd brain which realised that the demand for greater convenience to the consumer would soon arise. Marshall Field became a multi-millionaire as a result of his forethought.

The most remarkable feature of retail trade during the last half century in England and America is without doubt the rapid growth of the department store. Forty years ago in London and all the large cities of the world, the retail trade was in the hands of small merchants in trade on their own account, and the village general shop was the only place where one could buy practically all the household supplies. Now in London there are at least half-a-dozen huge establishments at each and either of which, the consumer can purchase every necessity or luxury of life. And every important suburb has one or more of these emporiums in its shopping centre.

In no branch of commerce is the science of advertising more carefully studied and practised than in the large New York City "department stores," where nearly everything from groceries to paintings by the old masters are on sale. There are half-a-dozen such large shops in the city of New York alone where 1,000 dols. a day approximately represents the average sum spent on the item of advertising alone. Some of the largest stores spend as high as 500,000 dls. in the course of a year. In Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, there are certain large retail establishments which are the peers of those in New York.

In American retail establishments the head of each merchandise department is known as the "buyer," although his duties would be better described by the term manager, inasmuch as the buyer is not only responsible for the class of goods bought and their prices, but their sale and the entire conduct of the department and its staff.

It is on these buyers or managers of the various departments that the advertising manager relies for the specific information which he bases his daily advertisements. Just as each buyer is held responsible for the success of each day's trade in his department, so the advertising manager is held responsible for the daily attendance at sales at the store. As a rule the advertising manager is allowed full sway as to the amount of space to be devoted to each department. The appropriation for advertising is fixed by the members of the firm in consultation with the advertising manager, who thereupon, makes a schedule of the amount of space to be used in each paper. Then from day to day he schedules the amount to be devoted to advertising each department. The advertising manager has a staff of assistants, trained to express in forceful language the merchandise story to be told.

Absolute truthfulness is the advertising policy of the successful store. The advertising manager demands truthful statements from his buyers of the exact quantity of merchandise to go on sale, its actual valuation and the reasons which make the sale possible. Then the story is told to the public in clear, truthful words and made as irresistible and suggestive as possible. A buyer will sometimes deceive the advertising manager, but he soon finds that it does not pay, for the manager will distrust him ever after and the advertising of his goods can never be as strong. The writer of an advertisement usually insists on seeing the merchandise before it is advertised. It is his business to draw out the whole story of the offerings from the most reticent of buyers, and tell it to the people.

The policy of telling the absolute facts in advertising is a protection, where price reductions are involved, to the interests of manufacturers, jobbers, and the markets generally—as in the case of a mill selling out its surplus stocks at certain periods, for example. As a rule it sells the entire lot to one dealer; the stock is in perfect condition, but may be left-overs, or short lengths, or dropped patterns, etc.; the mill or manufacturer turns over the stock at a very low price; the store makes a special sale, and the truthful statement of the reason for the present low prices on this particular lot of merchandise saves the market price on the store's regular goods in this line, as well as that of the stocks held by other dealers.

Firm meetings are apt to be frequently called for the purpose of discussing store problems and plans for the various merchandising events.

There are some months in the year that would be exceedingly dull were it not for the special merchandising movements that have been inaugurated by the big stores to stimulate business. Some of these events are of annual or semi-annual recurrence, such as the white sales in January and May or June; the furniture sales in August and February; china, glass and house wares in March and September, and the July clearance sale; and a good many of the department stores run special sales of furs, also carpets and rugs, and beddings in August, because that is the slowest time of the year for selling such merchandise.

The beginning of each season takes care of itself nicely; it is in the middle of winter and in July and August that the use of bargain prices is found necessary. So keen is the competition among the large department stores of a city that in the scramble for earlier dates, an August furniture sale, for instance, in one store may start in the middle of July. In this way the June white sale (the special event for muslin underwear) has in some stores become the May white sale. These special events are planned a month or so ahead, and at the meetings called by the head of the house for discussing the plans are present the advertising manager, the writers, the general manager of the store, the buyers, the head of the delivery service and even the man who supplies the packing-boxes.

Most of the advertising manager's time is taken up by the firm meetings. If his office force is well-organized, however, his assistants do most of the actual writing, leaving him free to plan campaigns, see the buyers, newspaper men and other callers, think up publicity plans and ways and means of accomplishing the wishes of his employers. And he is ever on the alert for new ideas. It is usually the advertising manager who originates such big publicity features as the recent aeroplane race for a 5,000 dollars prize, which was ran by a firm having large stores in New York and Philadelphia, the official start and finish being when the contesting aviators passed over the two stores; or, "The Home Beautiful" of another store, which is a very effective exhibition of a model American Home; or the unique and most beautiful parade of fashion, with living models, in a setting resembling a romantic Italian garden, the exhibition of another large New York store. The stage of this auditorium was converted into the exterior of a fine colonial dwelling. The auditorium was peculiarly adapted to garden decoration because of the great columns which it contained; and imitation bark and foliage, and the ingenuity of the house decorators soon converted these cold, dignified pillars into great spreading trees; a fountain, and walks and lawns were laid out, and rustic furniture artistically distributed; a pergola walk overhung with wistaria and with cages containing twittering birds hanging from the sides of the frame, led directly into the restaurant.

In this charming setting beautifully gowned women strolled in such manner as to effectively display to the audience the original imported models of cloaks, suits and dresses, as well as millinery and dress accessories, which they wore, returning to the "house" at intervals for a change of costume. Beautiful music came from an orchestra hidden in an arbour, and the climax of the whole scene was an imposing bridal procession, which entered the garden to the strains of the "Lohengrin" wedding march. Most of the large department stores have an auditorium or concert-hall in which are given operettas, concerts, interesting moving picture shows, etc. The expenditure for these special features is sometimes tremendous, but, as in the case of the fashion parade, the widespread newspaper publicity obtained, the augmented prestige and reputation in the community, as well as enormous sales during the life of the exhibition, amply cover the expense.

When the department store advertising manager is backed in his methods by the heads of the house he holds full sway over the buyers, as far as advertising their departments is concerned. Each department is charged with its "pro rata" advertising expense of the store. Every month each buyer receives from the heads of the house estimates of the amount of his expenditure and of his sales; and if his sales are continually dropping below the estimated figure he is expected to prove that the fault does not lie with him. The advertising manager is the man he goes to for assistance.

But while the buyer must answer only for the sales of his own department, the advertising manager is practically responsible for the sales of all the departments and for the general success of the entire establishment. Every day he receives a statement of sales of the previous day, which he enters in his note-book. He watches the record carefully, pleased when the figures run high, and very serious and glumif they fail to respond to his advertising efforts, as sometimes happens. All the advertising manager can do is to bring the people into the store; his advertisin must be backed by high grade merchandise, a good selling organization and courtesy.

Newspaper advertising is prepared several days in advance, so that buyers must send their material or "copy" to the advertising office two or three days previous to the desired day of publication. The alert buyer arranges for his space even before he thinks about the copy, however, so as to be sure to get it, and the manager makes a note of that date in his book of promised space. Every buyer receives a proof of his advertisement for correction.

The advertising manager must necessarily be a critic of merchandise, as it rests with him to judge whether the value set upon certain goods by a buyer is justifiable, and if he does not consider the sale price sufficiently attractive he asks the buyer to lower it, to make the reduction worth while. Of great assistance to the advertising manager, as well as to the buyers, in determining the competitive value of stocks is the staff of "shoppers" which every large store carries. These shoppers are constantly buying goods from other stores for the purpose of comparison as to price and quality.

Somebuyers are continually asking for advertising; others lag behind and must be urged to send in copy for a few special offerings. The successful buyer works up interest in his department by special sales, which he accomplishes by purchasing special lots of merchandise and by taking advantage of manufacturer's surpluses, cancelled orders, left-overs of a season, or possibly the failure of a another firm. If the event is a worthy one, the department is crowded, and a big some of ready money is taken in. One store has sold as many as 200 pianos in one day, and it is nothing extraordinary for a store to sell 800 to 1,000 women's dresses, of one style or price in a day. The main object of these special sales, however, is to make customers better acquainted with the regular stocks of the departments, for the specials take care of themselves. "If you do not give the various departments advertising for their regular stocks you will starve them," says a successful writer of department store advertising. "It is just as important to sell of what is new, exclusive or imported, to people who are interested, as it is to tell of the bargains."

The columns of the daily newspapers as a rule, are considered to be the most valuable medium for department store advertising, reaching as they do hundreds of thousands of people every day. When a store's reputation is established, the returns from newspaper advertising are amazingly large. Space is contracted for yearly. One large store in New York runs, daily, full page advertisements in four evening papers. The average store runs about half a page in the leading evening newspapers. Morning copy is much smaller, which is probably accounted for by the fact that the evening paper is carried into the home. Advertising rates in the newspapers of large American cities are very high; New York newspaper rates are probably the highest in the World. His newspaper allowance the advertising manager subdivides into monthly allotments figuring for December, for instance, which is the great holiday month and the busiest of the year an expenditure of say, dols. 100,000, while for the dull months of July and August the figures perhaps dols. 50,000 or less. His employers follow the figures very closely and call attention to any overstepping of the original estimated amount for each month. A record of the number of lines used is kept from day to day, the advertisements being measured from the proofs previous to publication, so that the manager knows just where he stands to date.

The buyers usually ask to have their advertising inserted on the day they think most auspicious for the event planned. But all the buyers want space for Sunday advertising, and sometimes the demand for space is so great and the offerings of the different departments so equally timely and important that it becomes necessary to take double pages.

The papers buy the type which the advertiser wishes to use exclusively for his advertising. This brings distinctiveness and individuality to the advertising. In the selection of a body type, legibility, economy of space and dignified appearance are, of course, the three essential considerations. No type seems to fill the bill better than the old style Roman and Caslon type. The high grade stores display lines are so well balanced that they do not disturb the general dignity of the advertisement.

Illustrations cost a considerable part of the advertising appropriation, but are worth the expenditure when good artists are used. Line cuts give the best results for newspaper work. Half tones print blurred and indistinct in newspapers. In the illustrating of the women's wearing apparel the impressionistic idea is very popular, because it allows fuller play to the artists imagination and results in a far more attractive picture. Advertising managers who advocate this method want to get away from the strictly commercial, fashion plate illustration. These pictures are drawn from the actual articles to go on sale, however. Sometimes the store has a staff of artists on hand all the time. A large New York store has one noted artist, whose work is contracted for, and who does the big feature drawings, while losser artists, all on the outside, do the less important art work. Cartoons and silhouettes are very effective for special features in newspaper work and in theatre programmes. And in advertising kitchen utensils, for instance, the reader's attention is far more likely to be attracted by a cut shewing a humourous "chef" in a ludicrous situation containing pots and pans than if the utensils alone were used. There are a few stores, however, that use no illustrations at all, relying instead upon a free use of white space and distinctive type to attract the reader's attention. This advertising is usually enclosed in a neat border.

Window display and the decorating of the store is, as a rule, charged to advertising, and it is surprising, sometimes, how large an item this aggregates.

Street-car advertising and the use of posters on elevated and subway stations are considered valuable forms of advertising. These are changed every three or four weeks, according to the merchandising movements of the store. Many of the large department stores have their own print shops, which are great aids to the advertising managers. Their printers can set up rush copy in the morning, and it can be inserted in the newspapers on the evening of the same day, which would be quite impossible if the newspaper composing room had to set the copy, as they require such copy at least a day ahead of publication; the advertising is set to suit the advertising manager's own ideas of typography and the newspaper has to follow his made-up exactly. Copy for the Sunday newspapers is set in the newspaper composing rooms several days previous to publication.

One thousand dollars or less would cover the average department store print-shop equipment. The shop requires from three to six men (according to the volume of advertising done by the house) and a boy. Galley proofs are run off from which the advertising manager arranges his makeup, and which are cut up and sent round to the buyers for correction.

The department store with a large mail order department will, of course, use the national magazines extensively. The trade paper are used occasionally to interest wholesale trade and to secure contract orderf for furnishing and decorating hotels, steamships, etc. Advertising "media" are selected, too, according to the class and kind of merchandise to be advertised; expensive goods are announced in the papers with high-class circulation, cheaper goods in the popular papers.

The advertising department also gets up special booklets and leaflets to go out with parcels, and sends out special notices and attractive invitations to "charge" and other desirable customers at intervals.

The oldest dramatist in the world has just celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday in Paris. He is M. Ferdinand Dugue, whose first piece was produced at the Odeon as long ago as 1836—at the height, that is to say, of the Romantic Movement. His most ambitious feat was to attempt to induce the Comedie Francaise, in 1846, to produce a piece in which its own proceedings were satirised. It was entitled "Le Comite de Lecture," and it resented, in language which our feminists would strongly resent, the presence of ladies on that committee. The piece was duly read and rejected; but the incident had a repercussion in the Chamber of Deputies where, four days afterwards, a demand for the modification of the constitution of the committee was presented by Mr. Vivien.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume, Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

Benger's is the most easily digested of all foods.

It is appetising and delicious, and is enjoyed and assimilated when other foods cause pain and distress.

**Benger's Food**

for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged, enjoys the universal recommendation of Medical men in all cases of severe or temporary illness, and during convalescence.

Post free—to all who have the care of Infants and Invalids, a 48-page Booklet, "Benger's Food and How to Use It."
BENGER'S FOOD, LTD., Otter Works, Manchester, England.
*Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.*

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE RIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

**DR. DE ROOS'**
WORLD-FAMED
**GUTTÆ VITÆ**
Or, LIFE DROPS.

*The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.*

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, MAY 9.] [BOMBAY, MAY 10.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Pnce. | Mimns. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 78 7-16 | 1-16 | |
| do. Rentes | 92 3-4 | | unchgd |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan | 94 1-4 | 1-4 | |
| 4½ do. Gov. Securities | 64 3-4 | | unchgd |
| Bar Silver in London Spot | 27 13-16 | | 1-16 |
| do. 2 months' acnce | 28 | | 1-16 |
| Bar Silver in New York | 60 3-8 | | 1-2 |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·22 1-2 | | unchgd |
| do. do. at Berlin | 20·4½ 1-2 | | unchgd |
| do. do. New York | 4·86 3-4 | | unchgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 3 | | 1-2 |
| do. Short London Bills | | | 1-16 |
| 3 months' sight | 2 13-16 | | |
| do. Indian Bank Bills | | | 1-16 |
| 6 months' sight | 3 | | unchgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine | | | |
| Trade Bills | 3 1-8 | | 1-8 |
| do. 6 months' Fine | | | |
| Trade Bills | 3 3-8 | | 1-8 |
| Interest day-to-day Loans | 1 7-8 | | 5-8 |
| do. 7 day Market Loans | 2 1-4 | | 1-2 |

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers unsatisfied.
The Bombay sale of the 27th ultimo arrived Brindisi yesterday afternoon.
The Bank of England rate of discount is now three per cent.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Bullions | ...£39,700,000 | Unchanged. |
| Public Deposits | ...£17,330,360 | Dec. £ 700,000 |
| Other Deposits | ...£39,930,000 | Dec. £1,500,000 |
| Government Securities | 14,200,000 | Unchgd. |
| Other Securities | ...£21,500,000 | Dec. £2,200,000 |
| Notes and Gold | ...£29,240,000 | Inc. £ 100,000 |

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady. Good business done.
Futures ... Firm.
Manchester Quiet with a moderate enquiry.
Total Sales ... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000 "
Imports ... 11,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·49-50
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 9-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| May-June | June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6·28 | 6·29 | 6·31 | 6·30 | 6·28 |
| —03 | —03 | —03 | —02 | —02 |
| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | |
| 6·27 | 6·25 | 6·25 | 6·25 | |
| —01 | —02 | —01 | —01 | |

New York official noon call July 11·49 ; Oct. 11·67.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·93 ; Oct. 11·70.
NEW YORK—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | 5,000 |
| " Receipts at " last year ... | 9,400 |
| " Exports to Great Britain ... | ... |
| " Exports to Continent ... | 2,000 |
| " Spot Cotton ... | 11·90 + 10 |

Futures—Month of July 11·49 + 05
Futures—Month of Oct 11·58 + 07
} Declined early on favorable weather reports and advanced later on firm New Orleans market.

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton | ...11 15-16 +1-3 |
| Futures—Month of July | ... 12·03 + 15 |
| Do. do. Oct | ... 11·79 + 13 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton | ... Steadier. |

### WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 1-1—1-4
Do. Months— ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 7-8—1-8
Do Months—May-June—London—Value. Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 61lbs. ... ... 33 1-4
Do. Month—May—Nominal—Dull.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... ... No Sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 39 1-2
Do. Month— ...April—Sellers.

### SEEDS.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 68 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers. Tone—High Steady.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... 65-3
Do. Months—April-June
Do Name of Port—London—Value—Steady. Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 60 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Value.
BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£7-5-0—0-1-3—May.-June—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... ... 4 7 1-2—1-2d
May-June—Sellers—Quiet
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 80 3-4+3-4
Yellow Metal ... d 7 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 70 5-16 + 1 1-16
FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ,,9 3—Done
ARRIVALS—
" Southville."
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F
India (Double bags) ... 17 4 1-2 — 3 3-4d
Do. Months of Shipment ...May-Aug.—Sellers
Tone—Very little business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F
India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...
Tone—Entirely neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 13 2—3 1-4d.
Months of Shipments ...August—sellers.
Tone—Good business at the decline, closed steady.
R A B & Similar Crystal C & F
India ... ... 18 8 1-4—1 1-2d
Months of Shipments ...May-Aug.
Tone—Dull at a further decline.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 16 unchgd—Value.
Month of Shipments ... May.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta 12 7 1-2—Aug.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 12 9—Aug.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 13 4 1-2—Aug.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 13 6—Aug.—Value.
Tone—a little enquiry, but no business.

# BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [10TH MAY, 1912.

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 10 Boxes Sovns. | 7,50,000 | Alexandria | National Bank |
| 24 Boxes Bulns. | 15,24,480 | London | do |
| 2 Box Bdns. | 76,804 | do | Mercantile Bank |
| 20 Boxes Sovs. | 15,00,000 | Port Said | Chartered Bank do |
| 10 Boxes Bdns. | 6,33,600 | London | do |
| 3 Boxes Bulns. | 1,15,200 | do | Hongkong Bank do |
| Sovereigns ... | 22,500 | do | do |
| 10 Boxes Sovs. | 7,50,000 | Alexandria | do |

## EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th May, 1912.

| By | Bars | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G I P Railway ... | 91 | 111,641 |
| B B and C I Railway ... | 105 | 123,058 |

## FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened quiet at 1s. 41-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4. 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance is small, and private bills are not offering freely. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ...1s. 4 1-32d. |
| Demand Draft | ...1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Credits 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 1-4d. |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4 7-32d. 25th May. |
| Do. do Francs | ...171 |
| Do. do Marks | ...139 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...146 3-4 |
| Shanghai " | ...201 |
| Japan " | ...150 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened steady at 97 1-16 for Cash and 96 15-16 for the Settlement and after declining 1-8 to 3-16 closes as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash ... | Rs. 97 0 0 to 97 1 0 | |
| Settlement ... | " 96 15 0 | |

BULLION:—
Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-16 lower for ready at 27 13-16 and 1-16 lower for delivery in two months at 28. New York was 1-8 down at 60 3-8. The local market has fluctuated slight during the day, closing as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... | Rs. | 23 15 6 |
| Australian " ... | " | 23 15 6 |
| Sovereigns " ... | " | 15 0 0 |
| Silver Ready ex duty | " | 70 6 0 |
| " 1st Settlement | " | 70 10 0 |

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 30 lakhs, the Secretary of State placed 19·90 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 40·10 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d tenderers at these rates receiving only 9 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 63·60 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be allotted is again 60 lakhs.
The steamer which left London on the 19th April and arrived to-day with the mail of the 26th April, brings £170,000 bar gold, £20,000 silver and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... | ... | ...Rs. 12,80,000 |
| Bombay ... | ... | " 4,40,000 |
| Madras ... | ... | " 1,50,000 |
| Total... | ... | " 18,70,000 |

The steamer which left London on the 26th April and comes with the mail of the 3rd May brings £240,000 bar gold, £110,000 silver and £20,000 Sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... | ... | ...Rs. 11,70,000 |
| Bombay ... | ... | " 12,10,000 |
| Madras ... | ... | " 5,70,000 |
| Total ... | ... | " 29,50,000 |

The steamer which left London on the 3rd May and comes with the mail of the 10th May brings £180,000 bar gold, £110,000 silver and £10,000 Sovereign for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... | ... | ...Rs. 7,70,000 |
| Bombay ... | ... | " 10,90,000 |
| Madras ... | ... | " 1,40,000 |
| Total... | ... | " 20,00,000 |

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

| LIABILITIES— | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits ... | ..... | 13,27,000 |
| Other Deposits ... | 27,56,000 | ..... |
| Sundries ... | 86,000 | ..... |
| ASSETS— | | |
| Government Securities ... | 4,80,000 | ..... |
| Other Authorised Securities ... | Unchanged | |
| Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ... | ..... | 7,78,000 |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ... | 7,63,000 | ..... |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased ... | ..... | 1,50,000 |
| Bullion ... | ..... | 67,000 |
| Balance with other Banks. | 1,01,000 | ..... |
| Sundries ... | 1,23,000 | ..... |
| Cash ... | 10,52,000 | ..... |

## COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales 1911-12. | Bales. 1910-11. | Bales Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week. | 53,405 | 64,040 | — 5,755 |
| Receipts from 1st Oct. to 9th May ... | 2,142,046 | 1,999,640 | +142,406 |
| Shipments for the week | | | |
| Europe ... | 11,144 | 21,189 | —10,045 |
| China ... | 50,710 | 30,647 | +20,062 |
| Japan ... | | | |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |
| Total... | 61,854 | 51,836 | +10,018 |
| Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 9th May. | | | |
| Europe ... | 223,958 | 679,169 | —155,211 |
| China ... | 37,322 | 12,355 | + 14,967 |
| Japan ... | 743,491 | 430,869 | +312,622 |
| Coast Ports ... | 20,567 | 26,974 | — 6,407 |
| Total... | 1,015,338 | 1,149,367 | —134,029 |
| Afloat in Harbour— | | | |
| Europe ... | 17,769 | 11,520 | + 6,181 |
| China ... | 5,790 | 3,112 | + 2,678 |
| Japan ... | | | |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1911 to 13th April, 1912, 27,862 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 20th Feb, 1912—49,060 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

| ..... | Total for week. | Total since 1st Oct. 1911. | Total same time last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| Khandeish ... ... | 365 | 271,211 | 378,425 |
| Central India ... ... | 5,105 | 135,184 | 137,078 |
| Barsee and Nagar ... | 2,124 | 101,118 | 101,712 |
| Berar ... ... | 11,335 | 506,104 | 322,496 |
| Central Provinces ... | 4,830 | 342,114 | 137,590 |
| Total Oomras ... | 23,959 | 1,355,731 | 1,077,301 |
| Dholleras ... ... | 558 | 27,167 | 171,651 |
| Broach ... ... | 540 | 141,423 | 196,694 |
| Compta and Dharwar. | 13,457 | 112,446 | 86,561 |
| Westerns ... ... | 5,764 | 40,268 | 9,141 |
| Bengals (N.-W. Provinces) ... ... | 1,151 | 115,118 | 289,503 |
| Bengals. (Rajputana) | 4,499 | 74,716 | 105,828 |
| Sind ... ... ... | 1,328 | 86,404 | 52,507 |
| Persian ... ... | 430 | 4,296 | 1,837 |
| American ... ... | 6,557 | 174,230 | 5,956 |
| Egyptian ... ... | 141 | 1,075 | 1,973 |
| Other sorts ... ... | 21 | 9,158 | 391 |
| Total ... | 58,405 | 2,142,046 | 1,999,640 |

## STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911. | 300,000 |
| Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 9th May, 1912 ... ... | 2,142,046 |
| | 2,442,046 |
| Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 9th May, 1912 ... ... | 1,015,338 |
| | 1,426,718 |
| Afloat — ... ... ... | 23,491 |
| | 1,403,227 |
| Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail ... ... ... | 700,000 |
| | 703,227 |
| Less Estimated loss destroyed by fire ... | 12,000 |
| Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 10th May, 1912 ... | 691,227 |
| Difference since last week ... ... | — 9,362 |

## EXPORTS.

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Weather markets have been the order of the day, and fluctuations in the Home markets have occurred on the weather conditions predominant each day. Further heavy rains in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia caused a sharp advance early in the week, crop reports from these sections are poor. Georgia is said to have made the worst start with the crop for twenty years. In Texas the crop is doing well. The market is very sensitive, but responds more readily to bullish than to bearish reports. The situation is critical, and becomes more so day by day as there is no cessation from the constant overflows and floods in several sections. No doubt a couple of weeks fine, dry weather would materially improve matters, but this must come soon or the outlook will be serious. The markets close steady and show the undermentioned advances on the week. Latest telegraphic reports indicate showery weather over Western portion of the belt.
The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

| New Yorks— | Last week. | This week. | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Futures July ... | 11·16 | 11·49 | +·33 |
| " Oct. ... | 11·23 | 11·68 | +·35 |
| Spot ... | 11·40 | 11·90 | +·50 |
| New Orleans— | | | |
| Futures July ... | 11·57 | 12·03 | +·46 |
| " Oct. ... | 11·33 | 11·79 | +·46 |
| Spot ... | 11 2-16 | 11 15-16 | + 3-8 |
| Liverpool— | | | |
| Futures June-July. | 6·12 | 6·28 | +·16 |
| " Sept-Oct.... | 6·07 | 6·28 | +·21 |
| Spot ... | 6·28 | 6·49 | +·21 |

The local market has ruled quiet but steady for May delivery contracts, quotations being more or less nominal in the absence of business. In New Crops, however, fluctuations have occurred, but the tendency on the whole has been towards higher prices. Exporters have sold fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola, January delivery, to the extent of about 1,500 bales; and in the bazaar a moderate business has been put through in fully good Bengal, January, and good Broach March. The price now ruling for fully good Bengal January is a rupee or so more than last year's quotation on the same date, while futures for Jan-Feb. in Liverpool are 60 points lower than last year. Straddles in fully good Bengal and Jan-Feb. Americans therefore look well on paper, but last year the position was reversed, the sale on the straddle being Americans.
In ready cotton a moderate business has been done. For Europe there has been a steady demand for inferior lots throughout the week, and Japan shippers have been in the market for higher grades. Mills have bought moderately of most descriptions. Bengals and Oomras have again moved more freely than other sorts. Prices continue irregular, some holders preferring to place their cotton immediately rather than incur godown charges for monsoon storage, and cheap parcels are here and there obtainable. The best lots continue to fetch good rates. Best Nagpur has been sold at Rs. 288-90 and Khamgaum styles at Rs. 278. Superfine Scinde Punjab has been placed at Rs. 270, and fine Bengals at Rs. 263. Inferior Bengals have sold at Rs. 235 to Rs. 245 according to quality. Tasgaon Miraj sorts can now be had at Rs. 291 to Rs. 293.
Receipts continue on a fair scale and are 142,000 bales in excess of last year to date, including 174,000 bales Americans.
The market has remained quiet throughout the day and closing price are as under. A small business has been done in New Crop. The demand for ready cotton has been moderate, and chiefly for better grades.
QUOTATIONS :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... ... | Rs. 281-2 | May. |
| Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingughat | 283 | " |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... | 281 | " |
| Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ... | 277 | " |
| F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ... | 274 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 266 | " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 259 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... ... | 264 | " |
| Good H. G. Westerns ... ... | 263 | " |
| Good M. G. Westerns ... ... | 278 | " |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ... | 291-2 | " |

NEW CROP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good M. G. Broach ... ... | 303 1-2 | Mar.1913 |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | 254 | Jan. " |
| Fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ... | 285 | " " |

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... | ... | Dull. |
| Estimated Sales ... | ... | 8,000 |
| Total Imports ... | ... | 7,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| May-June. | June-July. | July-Aug. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·30 | 6·31 | 6·33 |
| +02 | +02 | +04 |
| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
| 6·32 | 6·30 | 6·29 |
| +02 | +02 | +02 |
| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
| 6·27 | 6·27 | 6·27 |
| +02 | +02 | +02 |

### FREIGHTS.

A large business has been done during the past week at good rates. The following business is reported :—
HULL:—2,000 tons light seeds at 18s. 6d. for July.
AMSTERDAM :—600 to 700 tons seeds, for May, at 22s. 9d.
DUNKIRK :—3,000 tons, light seed at 20s. seeds at 22s. for June; and 2,000 tons seeds at 22s. 6d. for July.
GENOA :—Small lots ready at 23s. 6d. seeds. Also 1,000 tons seeds at 20s. 6d. for July and 1,000 tons light seeds at 18s., seeds at 20s. for August.
ANTWERP:—3,500 tons seeds at 20s. for June.
HAMBURG:—500 tons for May at 23s. For June 780 tons at 22s. 6d. light seeds. 23s. seeds. For July 500 tons seeds at 22s. 6d., and for August 1,500 tons seeds at 21s.
The market closes firm with a good demand.

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The position of this market, as is that of the market for other seeds, is dominated by the congestion of goods at up-country stations awaiting transport by rail, and the consequent insufficiency, of stuff for shipping requirements. The Home markets have advanced and prices here are higher all round. The market has been firm during the week, and contract rates for May and September delivery have improved about 6 annas per cwt. At the close prices are firm as under.
We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... | ...Rs. 11 | 8 6 B.T. |
| May ... ... | ... " 12 | 1 0 R.T. |
| September ... ... | ... " 12 | 7 0 " |

RAPESEED :—
The market continues firm and prices are 3 to 5 annas per cwt. higher on the week. There has been a good enquiry for Yellow Cawnpore owing to the failure of the Guzerat crop.
We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi May | ...Rs. 8 | 8 6 R.T. |
| Yellow Cawnpore May ... | " 9 | 5 0 " |

WHEAT :—
This market has also been affected by the congestion of traffic on the Railways. Prices have been firm during the week and close as under.
We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Pissi 85 p.c. ... | Rs. 5 | 8 0 R.T. |
| White Delhi May ... | " 5 | 7 0 " |

GINGELLYSEED:—
The market has been firm during the week. Business is difficult owing to small stocks.
We Quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p.c. ... | Rs. | 59 0 0 |
| Yellow Hinganghat ... | " | 61 8 0 |
| Mughi ... ... | " | 57 0 0 |
| Red Khandwa ... | " | 55 0 0 |

CASTORSEED :—
The market is steady with a moderate business passing.
We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... | ... Rs. | 36 0 0 |
| Forward ... ... | ... " | 7 7 6 R.T. |

POPPYSEED :—
The market is firm and prices have advanced.
We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... | ... Rs. | 11 8 0 B.T. |
| May ... ... | ... " | 12 2 0 R.T. |

GROUNDNUTS :—
The market continues firm.
We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold ... ... | ...Rs. | 48 0 0 |
| Small ... ... | ... " | 46 0 0 |

COTTONSEED :—
Market steady as under.
We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... | ...Rs. | 28 0 0 |

### WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... | ... | 53,403 bales. |
| Wheat ... ... | ... | 230,036 cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... | ... | 154,401 " |
| Rapeseed ... ... | ... | 41,898 " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... | ... | 7,730 " |
| Poppyseed ... ... | ... | 19,691 " |
| Groundnuts ... ... | ... | 15,984 " |
| Castorseed ... ... | ... | 41,618 " |
| Rice ... ... | ... | 63,686 " |
| Myrabollams ... ... | ... | 22,179 " |
| Cottonseed ... ... | ... | 47,619 " |
| Mowraseed ... ... | ... | 460 " |
| Gram ... ... | ... | 61,456 " |
| Joowar ... ... | ... | 20,922 " |
| Maize ... ... | ... | 613 " |

### LOCAL YARNS.

The market has continued quiet during the week with no demand from China. A few small sales have been made of 10s. at 6 3-4 to 7 3-8 annas.

| | bales |
|---|---|
| Fortnightly sales from Shanghai ... | 900 |
| Unsold stock at Shanghai ... | 40,000 |
| Sold but uncleared at Shanghai ... | 48,000 |
| Fortnightly sales from Hongkong ... | 4,500 |
| Unsold stock at Hongkong ... | 11,000 |
| Sold but uncleared at Hongkong ... | 16,000 |

## IMPORTS.

### PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS.—We have no change to report in this market which remains quiet.
WHITE GOODS.—The market continues quiet but steady.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market here is dull with little business doing.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The Home markets are firm and unchanged. The local market is quiet with nothing doing.
TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market here is very dull. Prices and shipments quoted from Home render business impracticable.
DHOOTIES.—The Bombay market is quiet and there is no demand. The Home market continues firm and prices are unchanged.

### METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—There is no change in the Home market this week. Our market is also quiet but Rupee prices have steadied up a bit.

### PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ... ... ... | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ... | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ... | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ... | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Burmah Candles per pound ... ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India) Ld :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit... | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair ... | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit ... | ..... | | |
| Ship Brand New Tins per pair ... | ..... | | |
| Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit ... | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Bull Brand New Tins per pair ... | 3 | 11 | 0 |
| Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Swan Brand New Tins per pair ... | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Anchor Tins per pair ... | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Shell 150° Cases per case ... | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Anchor cases per case ... | 4 | 7 | 0 |

The following are to-day's quotations for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

| | | | Per case. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Snowflake Brand ...150° | American | " | 6 0 2 |
| White Rose Brand..150° | American | " | 5 12 2 |
| Chester Brand ..... 75° | Abel A'can | " | 4 12 2 |
| Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76° | Abel A'can | " | 4 8 2 |
| Monkey Brand ...125° | American | " | 4 5 2 |
| Tiger Brand ...125° | American | " | 4 8 2 |
| White Camelia | | | per 2 tins |
| Brand in tins ...125° | | | 3 15 0 |
| Elephant Brand | | | |
| Bulk in tins ...135° | | | " 3 15 0 |
| Elephant Brand | | | |
| Bulk-without tins125° | | | " 3 5 0 |
| Camel Brand in tins125° | | | " 4 8 2 |
| Strong and advancing. | | | " 3 15 0 |

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| April 1910... | ... | Rs. 15,77,73,000 |
| " 1911... | ... | Rs. 19,13,95,000 |
| " 1912... | ... | Rs. 16,94,10,000 |

## SHARES.

The market has kept almost unchanged with small transactions reported. In some cases prices have declined a little, owing to cotton having remained steady. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,800. Bank of Indias are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 64 1-2 ; Indian Specie Bank have advanced to Rs. 57 ; Bombay Merchants' Bank to Rs. 10 3-4 ; Central Bank have changed hands at Rs. 28 ; Allahabad Bank shares have been put through at Rs. 361 ; Eastern Bank are at Rs. 80; Press shares are steady. Mofussils have advanced to Rs. 880 ; New Berars are steady at Rs. 540 ; Indian Cotton at Rs. 137 1-2. In mill companies, Bombay United have declined to Rs. 460 X. D. ; Bombay Cotton to Rs. 355 ; Century are quiet at Rs. 310 ; Central Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 2,085; Colaba Land are quiet at Rs. 1,430; Cresents have changed hands at and about Rs. 105 to Rs. 106 1-4 ; Davids are at Rs. 435 X.D. Edward Sassoon are unchanged at Rs. 212 1-2; Fazulbhais are quiet at Rs. 407 1-2; Finlays have declined to Rs. 325; Jamshed's to Rs. 182 1-2 ; Khattau Makanji have changed hands at Rs. 1,212 1-2 X. D. Kohinoors have kept at and about Rs. 770; Manockji Petits have declined to Rs. 2,565. New Great Eastern to Rs. 230. New City of Bombay to Rs. 902 1-2; Phœnix are at and about Rs. 113 1-2 ; Sassoon Mill shares are steady at Rs. 292; Standards after touching Rs. 1,295 have improved to Rs. 1,315; Swan Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 242 1-2; Swadeshis are unchanged at and about Rs. 1,425. In miscellaneous companies, Alcocks have changed hands at Rs. 213 ; Bamankua's at Rs. 8 1-2 Bombay Burma Trading Company ; at Rs. 567 1-2 ; Bombay E. S. and Tramways Company, Limited Ordinary shares at and about Rs. 155 and Preference shares at Rs. 180 ; Bombay Flours have declined to Rs. 925 ; Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 280 and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 290 ; Central India Mining Company shares have been put through at Rs. 32 1-2; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are unchanged at Rs. 782 1-2; Shivrajpurs have changed hands at Rs. 16 ; a big lot of Tata Iron and Steel Company Ordinary shares has been put through at Rs. 75 1-4 ; Vishnu Cotton Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 625; Tata Iron and S. Co. Preference shares are steady at Rs. 168 and old shares at Rs. 133; Thackers have unchanged hands at Rs. 200; Treachers have chauged hands at Rs. 470, In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 522 1-2; Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 692 1-2; Ahmedabad Dholkas are steady at Rs. 127; Amritsar Pattis' at Rs. 132; Central Provinces have changed hands at Rs. 65; Guzerat Rys at Rs. 91; Sindh Light Rys at Rs. 137. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

## KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, MAY 9.
The freight market opened quiet and dull, but during the last two or three days there has been more enquiry and the rates are hardening again. The improved tone is due to the reopening of the Dardenelles and a better feeling in the home wheat markets. Something like a quarter of a million tons are due to be shipped this month, but unless the railway can do better than it has done hitherto exporters are bound to have very considerable difficulty in fulfilling their engagements. Any delay in railing down produce is certain to aggravate the congestion of the port towards the end of the month when a rush of steamers is expected.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia s—4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 511 bales wool, J Veerchand 29 bales wool, M Balia; 28 bales wool, B Khoopchand; 14 bales wool, J A Begbie and Co; 275 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 130 bales wool, N Khataw; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee; 201 cwts nigerseed, Baner and Krause; 20 bales wool, M Ramjidas 22 bales wool, B Purshotumdas; 40 bales wool, M Chandratan.
Newby Hall s—287 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Elysia s—60 bales cotton and woollen cuttings, M Somji.
Arabia s—62 cwts fishmaws, E Moledina: 57 3-4 cwts coseine, S S Miranda; 90 bales hemp, L Dreyfus and Co.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Wildenfels s—3,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.
Elysia s—229 casks skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Fitzclarence s—330 bales cotton, L Bamjee and Co: 4,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.
Clan Lindsay s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co ; 920 cwts rapeseed, 4,700 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR HAMBURG.
Uhenfels s—220 bales cotton, 201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 cwts turmeric, G Suchedina and Co ; 4 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 185 bales cotton waste and fly, W Wolf and Sons ; 100 bales cotton fly, Salomon Brothers.
Wotan s—20 cwts cottonseed, Baner and Krause.
FOR BREMEN.
Wotan s—2,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co ; 200 cwts kangseed, Volkart Bros.
FOR ANTWERP.
Berbera s—61 bales cotton, 1,720 cwts barly, Ralli Bros.
Kt. of the Thistle s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 108,021 cwts barley, 4,008 cwts grain, 35,600 cwts linseed, 3,999 cwts groundnuts 1,500 cwts castorseed, 7,090 cwts proppyseed. 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Himalaia s—8,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Elysia s—40 cwts deer horns, E. Mohamed, 210 cwt gum, M. Jofferbhoy.
FOR GENOA.
Geddington Court s—150 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed K. Devchand and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Bregenz s—2,000 cwts linseed, W. Blythe and Co.
FOR MANCHESTER.
Elysia s—70 bales yarn Greaves cotton and Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Wildenfels s—500 cwts turmeric M. Jafferbhoy, 12,000 cwts flaxseed, Ralli Bros.
Sicilia s—13 cwts Assafoetida, Nusserwanjee Bros and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Wakasa Maru s—1,500 cwts Onion, R E Dadachanjee ; 400 bales twist, The M B Kaisha ; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Wakasa Maru s—100 bales twist, M Amersey and Co ; 100 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

## THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 10.
The rainfall has been light and local in Assam, the Eastern margin of Bengal and the extreme South Peninsula, while in Tennasserim, Central Burma, and North-West Frontier Province and a few falls have occurred. Victoria Point reports one inch ! Mandalay an inch and a half ; Jalpaiguri one ; and Madura three-quarters of an inch of rain. The temperature in North-West India has become normal and the disturbance there is not likely to cause more than a few thunderstorms in the Western Himalayas.
Forecast :—No large change.

## BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10th OF MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 10th May, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

The proposal, arising out of the "Titanic" disaster, that wireless telegraphy in the United States should be controlled by the Government, as it is in England, is likely to meet with strong opposition from both amateurs and the telegraph and cable combine. It is not generally known that the ordinary telegraph service of the United States is a private corporation monopoly, inefficient and costly. Last January Mr. Hitchcock, the Postmaster-General intimated his intention to recommend that congress should consider legislation under which all the telegraph lines in the States should be taken over by the Post Office. This started a violent campaign by those interested against the proposal, which is being fiercely denounced as "revolutionary" and "ultra-Socialistic"! Marconi's invention is likely, it seems, to prove useful in saving life and property on land as well as at sea. Mr. Hawes, the State forester of Vermont, is establishing a chain of wireless stations high up on the mountains of that State, to aid in discovering and spreading the news of dangerous forest fires. The first will be set up, with two men constantly on duty, on the summit of Killington Peak, which is 4,000 feet high. By the aid of these installations Mr. Hawes believes it will be possible to prevent any forest fire from getting beyond control.

The anecdotes published within the past few days concerning Mr. Stead have been legion, but there may be room for another. A contributor to the "British Congregationalist" holds that it was not in the neighbourhood of the Strand, nor in the Kingsway, nor at Wimbledon where one learnt to know him best, but in the out-of-the-world village of Hayling Island, where he had a cottage. On Mafeking night his gate there was broken and the garden roller trundled away, and left in a ditch two miles away. He found out the six young fellows who were the culprits. "What shall I do to them, Mrs. Bragg?" he asked the housekeeper. "I expect you will forgive them, sir", she said, knowing him so well. "Well, we'll invite them to supper first," and so he did, to a well-spread board. Only three turned up, who declared it was the other three who were guilty. But all were forgiven.

"Ralph Boldrewood," the Australian novelist, is the literary veteran of Melbourne, where at the age of eighty-five, we are glad to learn from the "Book Monthly," he still enjoys good health. He remains bright and vivacious, and even writes a little, although he is frail enough to need a crutch to help him to walk. Curiously enough, he took to writing as a result of being lame. When he was a squatter in the bush and a comparatively young man, he happened to be kicked by a horse. This laid him up, and to while away the tedious hours he wrote an Australian sketch called "A Kangaroo Rush." He went it to the "Cornhill," which accepted it, and so, as he says merrily, he was kicked into literature.

Complaint is often made of how the railways treat the public; Mr. W.F. Lawrence, in the May "Railway Magazine," tells the other side of the story. Among passengers who make themselves thorns in the flesh of the railway companies are "the contract ticket holders who will not take the trouble to order the renewal of their tickets until after the date of expiry of the old one, and who, travelling whithout ticket of any description while the new contract is being prepared, refuse to pay fares when requested and abuse the companies' servants on being asked for their names and addresses." Passengers who use abuse under these circumstances are, we submit, very few. But there are more charges brought against the season-ticket holder. Mr. Lawrence states that "although he may have ordered a new ticket, he is too lazy to walk into the booking-office at the issuing station for the purpose of taking it up until it has lain there some days. Such passengers as these who cause endless unnecessary trouble to the railway companies, simply as a result of sheer stupidity or laziness, exist, I am sorry to state, in thousands, and it is safe to say that they are to be met with at practically every station in the country situate in a residential locality." It is added that to such an extent has the practice of irregular travelling by contract ticket holders grown on one of the largest of the British railways that it has become necessary for stringent instructions to be issued to the staff as to how such passengers should be dealt with. Season-ticket holders, however, are not the only offenders. There are tradesmen or merchants who reside at some distance from their town of business and who, travelling in parties of four, demand the exclusive use of a compartment for each party, thereby compelling the railway company to run long, half-filled trains, the companies in competitive districts, or where the traders have the choice of two routes for the transit of their goods, not daring to refuse to gratify the whims of their customers. "Even excursion passengers, who in these days travel under the most sumptuous conditions, cannot forgo the self-appropriated privilege of the travelling public to get the better of the railway companies" by selling or giving away the return halves of their tickets. As far as actual inconvenience and additional expense is caused to the railway companies, it is in the goods department, Mr. Lawrence says, where their is chief reason for complaint. Here the public have far more scope for the exercise of arbitrary powers, and they can do the railways considerable damage in various ways which are duly set forth. All this may be true; but, all the same, many of the railways have some very exasperating methods, and some of their "arrangements" as regards fares and so forth appear to be as unbusinesslike as they can well be. Why, for instance, should a third-class passenger who takes a thirty-mile run out of London on a Saturday afternoon be compelled to pay 1s. more for his ticket if he comes back the same night than he would have to pay if he stays till Monday?

A quotation from a letter written by the late Mr. Justin McCarthy to the people of Longford, announcing his retirement twelve years ago has a special value to-day: Ireland (he says) will have need in the coming Parliament of all the best services which her Nationalist representatives can give, and I see that my clear duty is to leave my place open to someone who can better fulfil all my requirements. The same faith in the Irish cause and its ultimate triumph which I felt when I first entered Parliament still, to quote the works of a great Irish patriot, "animates, consoles, enraptures me." The duty of Irish Nationalist representatives is now more than ever to stand together as one compact body, and strive without dissension to maintain the cause against its opponents, of whatever section or party Nothing but dissensions among ourselves can long postpone the certain triumph of the Home Rule cause. Mr. McCarthy hoped to live to see Home Rule in operation, but that was denied him.

The Canadian Government proposes to extend the scope of the Quebec Battlefields Commission so as to include all the battlefields and historic landmarks throughout the country. While the Plains of Abraham are being attended to, there are several other historic grounds which have either been neglected entirely or left to local authorities, with the result that their condition is not in keeping with their significance in Canadian history. It is probable that a very substantial amount will be put in the estimates each year for the improvement and proper maintenance of these properties, and that the "personal" of the Commission will be enlarged to include a representative of each province wherein is located any of the battle-grounds or places in question.

It was an eclipse in 1764 that furnished the name for the finest racehorse ever seen on the British Turf. Apart from his racing exploits Eclipse was a remarkable animal, apparently possessed of at least nine "authentic" feet, while no fewer than six "undoubted" skeletons of him claim our veneration. The "genuine" hair from his tail would generously upholster the largest armchair in the Jockey Club, and "certified" fragments of his hide would easily carpet the yard at Tattersall's. Wherever this famous horse was born, and whether or no he ever ran a mile in a minute, he has enriched the English language with the proverb, "Eclipse first, and the rest nowhere."


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The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 36 years.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eight bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture.—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and condiciions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on farther to say; "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it our subscribers and the public generally."

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Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diameter, very strong and close fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.

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EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER.

THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.

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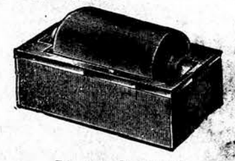
STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

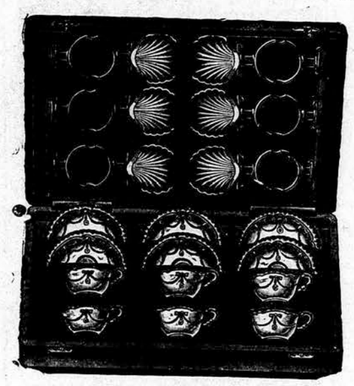
Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.



Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3½ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.

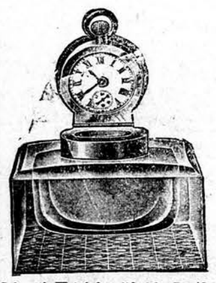


Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver Mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63.
" 2 " 35-8 " 32



Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30, 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8, 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-8.

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Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

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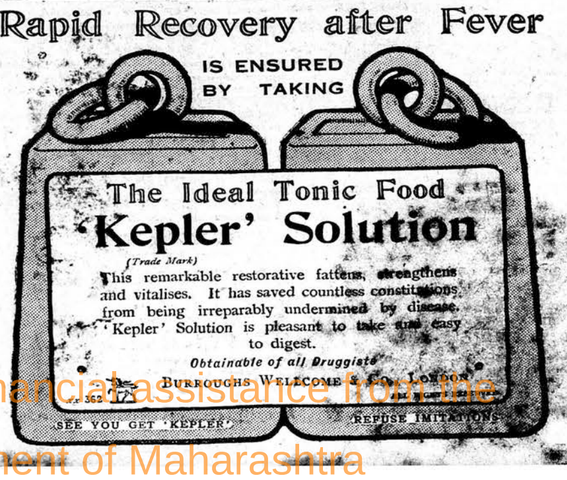
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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

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SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

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DIPHTHERIA, DYSENTERY, sudden and periodical COMPLAINTS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

Up-country orders promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state their disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Mancherji Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail, I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.

8th September, 1908.

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SHELL' MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.

TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

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BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

**Rs. 10.**

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Watch and Clock Specialists.

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This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

**Rs 10.**

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 Months.

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NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and hammers of the Robbers and the keys of thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing-down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

# VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood, from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

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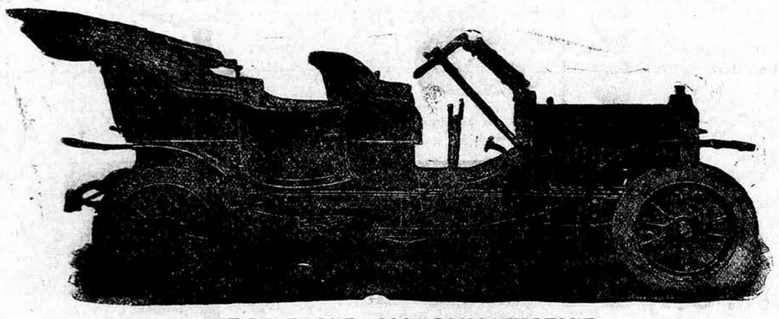

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RESTORES THE WEAK,

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Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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